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KEEP THE ISLANDS.

NOT FOR OUR OWN SAKE, BUT FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR PEOPLES.

As I understand it, the United States went into this war against Spain in the cause of freedom. For three years Spain had been endeavoring to conquer these people. The means employed were savage. Hundreds of thousands were starved. Yet the Cubans, with great heroism, were continuing the struggle. In spite of their burned homes, their wasted fields, their dead comrades, the Cubans were not conquered, and still waged war. Under those circumstances we said to Spain: "You must withdraw from the western world. The Cubans have the right to be free."

It was understood and declared at the time that we were not waging war for the sake of territory, that we were not trying to annex Cuba, but that we were moved by compassion—a compassion that became as stern as justice. I did not think at the time there would be war. I supposed that the Spanish people had some sense, that they knew their own condition and the condition of this republic. But the improbable happened, and now, after the successes we have had, the end of the war is in sight, and the question arises: "What shall we do with the Spanish islands that we have taken?"

CAN'T GIVE THE PHILIPPINES TO SPAIN.

Of course we could not, without stultifying ourselves and committing the greatest of crimes, hand back Cuba to Spain. But to do that would be no more criminal, no more infamous than to hand back the Philippines. In those islands there are from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of people, and they have been robbed and enslaved by Spanish officers and soldiers. Undoubtedly they were savages when first found, and undoubtedly they are worse now than when discovered — more barbarous. They wouldn't make very good citizens of the United States; they are probably incapable of self-government, but no people can be ignorant enough to be justly robbed or savage enough to be rightly enslaved. I think that we should keep the islands, not for our own sake, but for the sake of these people.

"As far as the Philippines are concerned, I think that we should endeavor to civilize them, and to do this we should send teachers, not preachers. We should not endeavor to give them our superstition in place of Spanish superstition. They have had superstitions enough. They don't need churches, they need schools. We should teach them our arts; how to cultivate the soil, how to manufacture the things they need. In other words, we should deal honestly with them and try our best to make them a self-supporting and a self-governing people. The eagle should spread its wing over those islands for that and for no other purpose. We cannot afford to give them to other nations or to throw fragments of them to the wild beasts of Europe. We cannot say to Russia: 'You may have a part,' and to Germany: "You may have a share," and to France: "You take something," and so divide out these people as thieves divide plunder. That we will never do.

WON BY AMERICAN BRAVERY.

There is, moreover, a little sentiment mixed with this matter in my mind. Manila Bay has been filled with American glory. There was won one of our greatest triumphs, one of the greatest naval victories of the world—won by American courage and genius. We cannot allow any other nation to become the owner of the stage on which this American drama was played. I know that we can be of great assistance to the inhabitants of the Philippines. I know that we can be an unmixed blessing to them, and that is the only ambition I have in regard to those islands. I would no more think of handing them back to Spain than I would of butchering the entire population in cold blood. Spain is unfit to govern. Spain has always been a robber. She has never made an effort to civilize a human being. The history of Spain, I think, is the darkest page in the history of the world.

At the same time I have a kind of pity for the Spanish people. I feel that they have been victims—victims of superstition. Their blood has been sucked, their energies have been wasted and misdirected, and they excite my sympathies. Of course there are many good Spaniards, good men, good women. Cervera appears to be a civilized man, a gentleman, and I feel obliged to him for his treatment of Hobson. The great mass of the Spaniards, however, must be exceedingly ignorant, and as passionate as ignorant. Their so-called leaders dare not tell them the truth about this war. They seem to be afraid to state the facts. They always commence with a lie, then change it a little, then change it a little more, and maybe at last tell the truth. They never seem to dare to tell the truth at first, if the truth is bad. They put me in mind of the story of a man telegraphing to a wife about the condition of her husband. The first dispatch was: 'Your husband is well, never better.' The second was: 'Your husband is sick, but not very.' The third was: 'Your husband is much worse, but we still have hope.' The fourth was: 'You may as well know the truth—we buried your husband yesterday.' This is about the way the Spanish people get their war news.

CONSTITUTIONAL PHASE OF THE QUESTION.

The argument has been advanced in the national Senate and elsewhere that the Federal Constitution makes no provision for the holding of colonies or dependencies, such as the Philippines would be; that we can only acquire them as territories, and eventually must take them in as States, with their population of mixed and inferior races. That is hardly an effective argument.

When this country was an infant, still in its cradle, George Washington gave the child some very good advice; told him to beware of entangling alliances, to stay at home, and attend to his own business. Under the circumstances this was all very good. But the infant has been growing, and the republic is now one of the most powerful nations in the world, and yet, from its infant days until now, good, conservative people have been repeating the advice of Washington. It was repeated again and again when we were talking about purchasing Louisiana, and many Senators and Congressmen became hysterical and predicted the fall of the republic if that was done. The same thing took place when we purchased Florida, and again when we got 1,000,000 square miles from Mexico, and still again when we bought Alaska. These ideas about violating the Constitution and wrecking the republic were promulgated by our great and wise statesmen on all these previous occasions, but after all the Constitution seems to have borne the strain. There seems to be as much liberty now as there was then, and in fact a great deal more. Our territories have given us no trouble, while they have greatly added to our population and vastly increased our wealth.

Beside this, the statement of the olden time, the wise men with whom wisdom was supposed to have perished, could not and did not imagine the improvements that would take place after they were gone. In their time, practically speaking, it was further from New York to Buffalo than it is now from New York to San Francisco, and as far as the transportation of intelligence is concerned, San Francisco is as near New York as it would have been in their day had it been just across the Harlem river. Taking into consideration the railways, the telegraphs and the telephones, this country now, with its area of 3,500,000 square miles, is not as large as the thirteen original colonies were; that is to say, the distances are more easily traveled and more easily overcome. In those days it required months and months to cross the continent. Now it is the work of four or five days.

CONSTITUTION CAN STAND EXPANSION.

Yet, when we come to talk about annexing the Hawaiian islands, the advice of George Washington was again repeated, and the older the Senator the fonder he was of his advice. These Senators had the idea that the Constitution, having nothing in favor of it, must contain something, at least in spirit, against it. Of course our fathers had no idea of the growth of the republic. We have, because with us it is a matter of experience. I don't see that Alaska has imperiled any of the liberties of New York. We need not admit Alaska as a State unless it has a population entitling it to admission, and we are not bound to take the Sandwich Islands until the people are civilized, until they are fit companions of free men and free women. It may be that a good many of our citizens will go to the Sandwich Islands, and that, in a short time, the people will be ready to be admitted as a State. All this the Constitution can stand, and in it there is no danger of imperialism.

I believe in national growth. As a rule the prosperous farmer wants the land that adjoins him, and I think a prosperous nation has the ambition of growth. It is better to expand than to shrivel; and, if our Constitution is too narrow to spread over the territory that we have the courage to acquire, why, we can make a broader one. It is a very easy matter to make a constitution, and no human happiness, no prosperity, no progress should be sacrificed for the sake of a piece of paper writing on it; because there is plenty of paper, and plenty of men to do the writing, and plenty of people to say what the writing should be. I take more interest in people than I do in constitutions. I regard constitutions as secondary; they are means to an end, but the dear old conservative gentlemen seem to regard constitutions as ends in themselves.

I have read what ex-President Cleveland had to say on this important subject, and I am happy to say that I entirely disagree with him. So, too, I disagree with Senator Edmunds and with Mr. Bryan and with Senator Hoar, and with all the other gentlemen who wish to stop the growth of the republic. I want it to grow. Sometimes I have thought that there only air enough on this hemisphere to float one flag, and in time that dream may come true.

DESTINY OF SPAIN'S ISLANDS.

As to the final destiny of the island possessions won from Spain, my idea is that the Philippine Islands will finally be free, protected, it may be, for a long time by the United States. I think Cuba will come to us for protection, naturally, and, so far as I am concerned, I want Cuba only when Cuba wants us. I think that Porto Rico and some of those islands will belong permanently to the United States, and I believe Cuba will finally become a part of our republic.

When the opponents of progress found that they couldn't make the American people take the back track by holding up their hands over the Constitution, they dragged in the Monroe doctrine. When we concluded not to allow Spain any longer to enslave her colonists in the New World, that was a very human and a very wise resolve, and it was strictly in accord with the Monroe doctrine. For the purpose of conquering Spain, we attacked her fleet in Manila Bay and destroyed it. I cannot conceive how that action of ours can be twisted into a violation of the Monroe doctrine. The most that can be said is that it is an extension of that doctrine, and that we are now saying to Spain: 'You shall not enslave, you shall not rob, anywhere that we have the power to prevent it.'

MONROE DOCTRINE NO BAR TO GROWTH.

Having taken the Philippines, the same humanity that dictated the declaration of what is called the Monroe doctrine, will force us to act there in accordance with the spirit of that doctrine. The other day I saw in the paper an extract, I think, from Goldwin Smith, in which he says that if we were to bombard Cadiz we would give up the Monroe doctrine. I do not see the application. We are at war with Spain, and we have a right to invade that country, and the invasion would have nothing whatever to do with the Monroe doctrine. War being declared, we have a right to do anything consistent with civilized warfare to gain the victory. The bombardment of Cadiz would have no more to do with the Monroe doctrine than with the attraction of gravitation. If by the Monroe doctrine is meant that we have agreed to stay in this hemisphere and to prevent other nations from interfering with any people on this hemisphere, and if it is said that, growing out of this, is another doctrine, namely, that we are pledged not to interfere with any people living on the other hemisphere, then it might be called a violation of the Monroe doctrine for us to bombard Cadiz. But such is not the Monroe doctrine. If, we being at war with England, she should bombard the city of New York, or we should bombard some city of England, would anybody say that either nation had violated the Monroe doctrine? I do not see how that doctrine is involved, whether we fight at sea or on the territory of the enemy.

FIRST WAR FOR HUMANITY.

This is the first war, so far as I know, in the history of the world, that has been waged solely in the interest of humanity; the only war born of pity, of sympathy, and for that reason I have taken a deep interest in it, and I must say that I was greatly astonished by the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay. I think it one of the most wonderful in the history of the world, and I think all that Dewey has done shows clearly that he is a man of thought, courage and of genius. So, too, the victory over the fleet of Cervera by Commodore Schley is one of the most marvelous and the most brilliant in all the annals of the world. The marksmanship, the courage, the absolute precision with which everything was done, is to my mind astonishing. Neither should we forget Wainwright's heroic exploit, as commander of the Gloucester, by which he demonstrated that torpedo destroyers have no terror for a yacht manned by American pluck. Manila Bay and Santiago both are surpassingly wonderful. There are no words with which to describe such deeds—deeds that leap like flames above the clouds and glorify the whole heavens.

WAR PROVES ANGLO-SAXON SUPERIORITY.

The Spanish have shown in this contest that they possess courage, and they have displayed what you might call the heroism of desperation, but the Anglo-Saxon courage and coolness—courage not to be blinded by passion, courage that is the absolute servant of intelligence. The Anglo-Saxon has a fixedness of purpose that is never interfered with by feeling; he does not become enraged—he becomes firm, unyielding, his mind is absolutely made up, clasped, locked, and he carries out his will. With the Spaniard it is excitement, nervousness; he becomes frantic. I think this war has shown the superiority, not simply of our ships, or our armor or our guns, but the superiority of our men, of our officers, of our gunners. The courage of our army about Santiago was splendid, the steadiness and bravery of the volunteers magnificent. I think that what has already been done has given us the admiration of the civilized world.

I know, of course, that some countries hate us. Germany is filled with malice, and has just been on the crumbling edge of meanness for months, wishing but not daring to interfere; hateful, hostile, but keeping just within the overt act. We could teach Germany a lesson, and her ships would go down before ours just the same as the Spanish ships have done. Sometimes I have almost wished that a hostile German shot might be fired. But I think we will get even with Germany and with France, at least I hope so.

And there is another thing I hope, that the good feeling now existing between England and the United States may be eternal. In other words, I hope it will be to the interests of both to be friends. I think the English-speaking peoples are to rule this world; they are the kings of invention, of manufactures, of commerce, of administration, and they have a higher conception of human liberty than any other people. Of course they are not entirely free; they still have some of the rags and tatters and ravelings of superstition; but they are tatters and they are rags, and they are ravelings, and the people know it. And, besides all this, the English language holds the greatest literature of the world.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

Washington . . . Letter

NO OTHER country ever did, and it is not likely that any country ever will, in the short space of three and a half months, fight such a remarkable war as the United States has just fought to a successful close. It was one line of successes, without even a single setback, from Dewey's victory in Manila Bay to the acceptance of the terms of peace by the French Ambassador, authorized to act for Spain. Without detracting in the slightest degree from the honors a grateful country are paying the heroes who participated in the fighting, it is well to call attention to the fact that there is a man in Washington, to whose iron will and sleepless energy more credit is due for the glorious results and ending of the war than to any other single individual. That man is William McKinley, who has shown himself worthy to be the Chief Executive of the greatest and strongest nation that the world has ever seen, by gaining the admiration, love and confidence of our people and the respect of the entire civilized world. He has raised the United States to a higher position than it has ever occupied in the eyes of the world, and yet, he is today as unostentatious as he was when serving in the House, and has no pride other than that which every man has who conscientiously performs his duty. Every American can point with pride to President McKinley and say to less favored nations: This is the sort of man that a free country can produce at need.

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The members of the military commissions, that are to act with Spanish commissoners, at San Juan, Porto Rico, and Havanna in arranging for the evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba, by the Spanish troops, will be selected this week, but there is no special hurry about selecting the five peace commissoners that are to negotiate the formal treaty of peace between the U. S. and Spain, as the Commission will not meet until Oct. 1st, at Paris, and the President wishes time to select the very best men to be had.

All of the revenue cutters that were trasferred from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department at the beginning of the war, have been ordered back into the Treasury Service, and they will, as fast as possible resume their peaseful avocation of watching for violaters of the tariff laws.

President McKinley took occasion in a letter declining an invitation from Gen. Breckenridge to review the troops at Chickamauga Park, because of his inanbillity to get away from Washington, to say a few words that will do so much to soften the bitter dissapointment of the thousands of volunteers who had no opportunity to do any fighting. These words were: "The highest tribute that can be paid to the soldier is determined by his government, and wherever that chances to be is the place of honor. All have helped in the great cause, whether in camp or battle, and when peace comes all will be alike entitled to the nations gratitude."

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Gov. Otero, of New Mexico, who is visiting Washington, said: "President McKinley's administration is immensely popular with us, and right here I want to say that New Mexico is as loyal and patriotic as any state or territory in the union. Because many of our people are of Spanish decent, a lot of foolish stuff has been written accusing them of siding with Spain. A greater slander was never perpetrated. Our Territory raised five companies of Rough Riders, three of which did magnificent service in the hard fighting in front of Santiago. The captain of one of them, Max Luna, of Spanish lineage, especially distinguished himself in the charge at San Juan. It was reported that he was killed, but he is very much alive, and it wouldn't be astonishing if his Republican friends insisted upon nominating and electing him to Congress.

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None of the volunteers are likely to be mustered out of service for some time to come. This statement is made upon Secretary Alger's authority. While the matter has not been definitely determined, the Secretary thinks that the garrisons that will have to be maintained for an indefinite period in Cuba and Porto Rico will be made up entirely of volunteers, divided as far as possible between the troops of all the States, the regulars being returned to the forts and army posts from which they were taken. As yet no one can do more than guess at the number of men we shall have to send to Cuba when the Spanish troops are withdrawn, and, unless there is absolute necessity for sending them before, the President doesn't wish them to go until cool weather.

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While there is no reason to believe that the temporary peace will not be permanent, no chances are to be taken. Every vessel in our navy, that is where it can be done, is to be thoroughly overhauled and put in first class fighting condition as fast as the work can be done.

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THE FREEDOM OF HAYTI.

HOW THIS RICH ISLAND BECAME A REPUBLIC.

The Island of Hayti, or Santo Domingo, as it is sometimes called, its past and its future, have become, of a sudden, not only interesting but important in view of the attitude the United States is certain to take all that concerns the West Indies. The acquisition of Cuba means that eventually and at no very distant day perhaps, the United States will dominate if she does not absolutely control, Cuba's sister islands of the West Indies.

Therefore, the past of Hayti as it may hint of its future is of general interest and importance.

It was this mountainous island that Columbus called Hispanola, and the French rechristened the Queen of the Antilles.

In order to understand the progressive changes which have taken place in the condition of Hayti and its evolution into its present republican form of government one must begin at the very beginning.

"The island is believed to have contained at the time of its discovery by the Spaniards, above one million in habitants of the Carrib tribe of Indians.

But incredible as it may appear, in consequence of this wholesale butchery by the Spaniards, and the severe drudgery they were compelled to undergo in the mines, the natives were reduced to about sixty thousand in the brief space of sixteen years.

The race of native Indians was soon entirely destroyed. Their place was at first supplied by Indians forcibly carried off from the Bahama Island, and by adventures from Spain and other European countries, and in the following century by the importation of vast numbers of negroes from Africa. The Spanirds retained possession of the whole island till 1665, when the French obtained a footing on its west coasts and laid the foundations of a colony that afterward became so flourshing.

In 1691, Spain ceded to France half of the island, and in 1776 the possessions of France were still further increased.

From 1776 to 1789 the colony had attained the acme of its prosperity and its produce and commerce were then equal or superior to that of all the other West India Islands.

Unhappily, this prosperity was as brief as it was signal, and the ruin that soon overwhelmed the colony was complete.

In 1789 the population of the colony was 665,000. It exported that year 68,000,000 pounds of coffee and 165,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Many French families of note had emigrated to the Island and settled on it as planters. Slaves were imported at the rate of 20,000 a year; in 1789 the black population was between five and six hundred thousand. The whites numbered only 40,000. But beside the white and the negroes there was a third class arising from the intermixture of the white and negro races. There were various classes of these mulattoes; in all they numbered about thirty thousand.

The mulattoes were nominally free, but they occupied a very degraded social position. They were regarded as public property and were obliged to serve in the colonial militia without pay. They could hold no public trust, nor fill any of the liberal professions. They were not allowed to sit at table with a white man, or bear the same name or be buried in the same spot.

Such was the state of society in the colony of San Domingo in 1789 and 1790, when France was shaken by the revolution and the fall of Louis XVI.

San Domingo was not long in responding to the agitation that broke out in Paris.

When the celebrated declaration of rights, asserting all men to be "free and equal" reached the island, the whites looked upon their ruin as certain. The mulattoes believed the French to be their friends; they became turbulent and rose in arms; the uprising was however, soon put down. The negro population of the island remained quiet, the contagion of the revolution had not reached them yet.

When the national assembly learned of the alarm the new constitution had excited in the colonies they adopted measures to allay the storm. They revoked all legislation relative to slaveholding in the colonies and left San Domingo virtually free to make its own laws in the matter. This gave great offense to a society in France known as the Amis des Noirs, which was devoted to the interests of the blacks.

James Oge, a young mulatto who hand been sent to Paris to be educated, became possessed of the idea that it was his destiny to return to Hayti and become the deliverer of his people. Accordingly, he set sail, landing in Hayti in October, 1790. He at once announced himself as the redresser of all wrongs. A force of 200 mulattoes joined Oge. At the head of these he committed some outrages, until he was defeated by the French and forced to seek safety in the Spanish part of the island. The Governor-General demaded Oge from the Spaniards, and in March, 1791, the enthusiastic boy was broken alive upon the wheel. Fifteen execution followed this futile uprising. The execution of Oge forever separated the whites and mulattoes. His death became the inspiration of his race. Before his death Oge had informed the French of an intended uprising among the blacks, but no attention was paid to this warning, and the French colonists were absolutely unprepared when the appalling news spread through the island that "the blacks had risen."

The outbreak had been fixed for the 25th of August, but the blacks, impatient as the time drew near, had commenced the insurrection on the night of the 22d.

The slaves of the plantation Turpin headed by an English negro, set out at 10 o'clock at night; they were soon joined by the slaves of the adjacent plantations. They burned every house which they approached and murdered every white person, irrespective of age or sex, who fell into their hands. Every atrocity attended the massacree. By morning they had devastated the entire plain of Cape Francois. The ranks of the rebels were increased at every step.

Gen. Tousard was sent against the rebels with a detachment of troops of the line, and the national guard, but he was soon recalled for the defense of Cape Francois. Fearful cruelties were practised upon both sides. Prisoners taken in battle were torn to pieces with red-hot pincers and tortures too terrible to contemplate were practised daily by the negro insurgents.

Their principal leader was a man named Jean Francois. Jeannot was another chief who arose at this time. He was an atrocious monster, and his barbarties revolted even his followers. He was put to death by them.

The mulattoes also rose against the whites, and for a time general chaos reigned. Port au Prince was burned. The whites were collected in the forts and cities, where they bade defiance to the insurgents.

The difficulties of the situation in Hayti were much increased by the unstable government at home: Decrees were constantly being made and repealed in Paris. Every ship that arrived from France might bring new commissioners or a new Governor. The year 1791 closed amid scenes of war and devastation. The mulattoes and blacks sometimes fought together, sometimes under separate banners.

Many of the colonists left the island, war was declared between France and England, and in 1793 a British force landed on San Domingo. Later this force was increased and the English captured Port au Prince.

Alarmed, the French government abolished slavery and at the same time invited the blacks to join them against the English invaders. Several thousand did so, but the great majority joined Francois and Biasson, the negro chieftain, in the hills.

At this desperate recoup when blacks, mulattoes, French and English were all struggling for the possession of the island there arose a master spirit from the ranks of the slaves. This man was Toussiant L'Ouverture.

He was born in 1743, his father and mother having been slaves before him. He was 48 when the first insurrection of the blacks took place in 1791. He did not join this insurrection. He protected his master and his master's interests faithfully, sending him money after he had fled to the United States. Once, however, these ties were broken Toussaint joined the blacks, and soon became the leader of the revolution. For awhile he served under the governor of the Spanish colony at the end of the island. Later he took the oath of fidelity to the French Republic and was made a brigadier-general. It was mainly through his genius that the English were finally driven from the island. In reward he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island. Shortly after the French general, Laveaux, being recalled to France, Touissiant was created his successor as commander-in-chief of the French forces in St. Domingo. At the age of 53 after fifty years spent as a slave, Touissiant L'Ouverture was the virtual master of the island.

The condition of the colony improved greatly, the blacks obeyed a leader of their own race, and submitted to discipline. Under Toussaint the colony knew a brief season of prosperity. By one pretext or another Toussaint sent the French commissioners back to Paris and virtually ruled the island himself. He promulgated a constitution, and was leading the island rapidly toward peace and prosperity when Napoleon decided upon his ruin.

To this end Napoleon sent an army of 25,000 men to the Hayti under the command of Gen. Leclerc, the husband of Pauline Bonaparte, who accompanied him. At the approach of the French fleet Toussaint summoned his old generals, Christophe and Deggalines, Laplume and Maurepas, and retired to the mountains with his army. Toussaint and Christophe were declared outlaws. A number of fierce battles were fought. The French then offered great inducements to Toussaint's followers; many deserted, and thus abandoned, Toussain was forced to make terms. By the terms of the treaty he was to govern Hayti as hitherto, Leclerc acting only in the capacity of French deputy.

Toussaint retired to one of his estates and peace seemed assured, when the island was startled by the intelligence that Toussaint had been seized in his house, and, with his family, conveyed aboard a French man-of-war, which immediately sailed for France. Several of Toussaint's friends had been murdered in attempting to rescue him.

Toussaint's old friends and generals at once arose in arms, led by Dessalines and Christophe. Battle after battle was fought, the negroes gaining steadily. Midst of this, Leclerc died and Pauline Bonaparte returned to France with his body, and Rochambeau succeeded to the command of the French. War recommenced between England and France, an English fleet blockaded the island. Rochambeau asked assistance of France, but as none could be sent him, he was forced to evacuate the island, and toward the end of November, 1803, all the French troops left St. Domingo. As Toussaint had died eight months before in a French prison Dessalines and Christopher were left the masters of Hayti. They proclaimed the independence of the island "in the name of the blacks and the people of color."

On the 1st of January, 1804, at an assembly of the generals and chiefs of the army, the independence of the island was again solemnly declared. At this time to mark the formal renunciation of all connection with France, it was resolved that the name of the island be changed from St. Domingo to Hayti, the name given it by its original Indian inhabitants.

Gen. Dessalines was appointed governor-general for life, with the privilege of naming his successor. On the 8th of October, 1804, Dessalines ascended the throne as James I, Emperor of Hayti. He was assassinated in October, two years later.

On the death of Dessalines, Christophe seized the government of the northern part of the island, and Petion, a mulatto general, assumed the government of the southern division. For several years these rivals carried on a war for supremacy, but after a time each left the other undisturbed.

Each governed in the manner of a president of a republic and these men were the first presidents that free Haytie knew. In 1811, Christophe converted his territory into a kingdom, which he ruled as an absolute monarch until 1820, when finding a revolt in progress which he could not subdue, he shot himself.

In 1818 Gen. Petion died. He was succeeded by Gen. Boyer, who, on the death of Christophe, became president of the republic of Hayti, which, as the Spanish portion of the island had come under his sway, now included all of Hayti.

It was during Boyer's administration that France recognized the independence of Hayti. In 1842 a revolution broke out and President Boyer fled to Jamaica. In 1844 the inhabitants of the Spanish portion revolted and formed themselves into a separate republic under the name of Santo Domingo.

After various individuals had for a short time occupied the presidential chair of Hayti, the election fell upon Gen. Soulouque, who ascended the throne under the title of Emperor Faustin I.

Since his fall Hayti has been governed as a republic. But the administration of its affairs, by its present rulers, gives no guarantee either of future prosperity or peace, and it is not unlikely that the first republic in the West Indies will some day come under the sway of the first republic in the world.

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Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a billious look: if your stomach is disorded, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will sureley have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

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The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware,

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, AUG. 20, 1898

FOR SALE.

In accordance with a conclusion reached some two months since the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, good will mailing lists, &c. included, is offered for sale. The reason is the protracted ill health of the editor and proprietor. Formore than two years he has been a victim of liver trouble and though perhaps in general health is as well now as at any time of this period yet a change of climate is advised as necessary. For this reason the paper is offered for sale though with much reluctance many pleasant ties will be thus severed. Such is life. Brother editors will confer a favor by noting the fact that the paper is for sale. No more beautiful section of country in which to locate.

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

HILLES FOR CONGRESS.

The MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT thinks that Citizen Hilles is free from the possibility of becoming a thorn in the political flesh should he run for Congress and be defeated, and adds "he could stand defeat gracefully if it came, or victory modestly, which is the greater virtue." What fools we mortals be,and the above stamps Brother Downham with not being least.—Wilmington Sun.

The "Sun" is a political Ishmaelite, its hand apparently being against every one if the hand of everyone is not against it. It occasionally says a good thing,as "silence is a weakness of newspapers in Delaware." We presume it refers to the lack of political backbone in the "Morning News" office. Had the "News" have done its duty by its party in the past the party would have been in power today in the State.

But we do not understand the above eference to Puck. We are not foolish in endorsing

WILLIAM S. HILLES, Esq.,
FOR CONGRESS.

We believe Mr. Hilles is the one Republican in the State who can be elected with the greatest ease and the greatest certainty, hence his advocacy by the TRANSRIPT. Delaware should be represented by a Republican in the next Congress. Anything else is criminal. To nominate almost any other prominent and competent man will be to arouse jealousy and opposition. The men who have wrangled factionally have made more personal enemies than they think, and for the sake of party they should await more pacific times.

William S. Hilles has kept himself aloof, we believe, from factionalism, and he is the man to unite the party. The TRANSCRIPT believes this, and believing it only regrets that its voice is not the voice of a Boanerges (Mark 3-17), that the truth might be shouted in the ear of every Delaware Republican. Mr. Hilles will add strength to every other part of the ticket, and there is no reason why he should not be nominated but scores of reasons why he should be.

No one should be prejudiced against Mr. Hilles because of any prejudice against the TRANSCRIPT. We have neither seen nor communicated with any one upon Mr. Hilles' nomination. The suggestion of his name was upon the platform of competency and availability. The writer scarcely knows Mr. Hilles, he is sorry to say, because of an unfortunate sickness which has kept him at home and in his office, and further, one of Mr. Hilles' most ardent Republican friends and admirers in St. George's hundred has "wished that the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT and its editor was moved out of the hundred." There was no reason nor occasion for the remark so far as we know, but none of these things move us nor change our conviction that the duty of Delaware Republicans is to call upon William S. Hilles to lead the party to victory on the 8th of November next. There have been enough blunders. Let our ticket this fall be headed,

FOR CONGRESS:
WILLIAM S. HILLES.

COL. E. T. COOPER'S paper, the "Milford Herald," gives the following item of news: "Thomas S. Clark, who is serving a term in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, has been assigned to the position of gateman for the only gates entering the premises. The place is not a hard one, and gives Mr. Clark plenty of fresh air. It is said he is making himself useful." The "Harrington Record" adds: "It is to be hoped that he will allow no more Delawareans to enter its portals." There personal and, we may add, political friends, make their announcements as a matter of fact and apparently as though they spoke of the most trivial, instead of the most serious experiences of life.

COL. JOHN HAY, the Ambassador of the United States to England, has accepted the office of Secretary of State to succeed Secretary Day. The latter is to resign to become president of the Peace Commission.

REGISTRATION.

To-day is the last day when those in this county who propose to vote at the primaries can get registered. We think it the duty of every good citizen to register and to vote. We object on principle to the registration fee as a qualification to a vote the same as we objected to the poll tax so fearfully abused in this State, yet every man must do many things which he does not fully endorse. Of two evils always chose the lesser. Get registered; vote at the primaries; vote at the general election.

The indifference which showed itself the first day of registration was manifested last Saturday—the second day. The registration everywhere was light. What does it mean? And who are the people who are not registering? The lists will show and it will be interesting to study them. In Lewes, the home of the governor, not one in twenty registered, and in Baltimore hundred, the place of his birth and one of the largest hundreds in Sussex county, but six registered the first day. Similar reports come from all directions. They astonish politicians. The democratic papers are wild in their demands that Democrats should register and most of their editors are apologizing for the law. The "Lewes Pilot" says:

"Some persons wanting in moral principle, are trying to create the impression that the registration fee was made a part of the constitution by a special effort of the Democrats in the convention who had a majority of two in that body. In the first place there was so little political or partisan feeling in the body that it was not manifest owing the action of the Regular Republicans and Democrats of New Castle, Sussex and Kent in nominating a bi-partisan ticket and electing the same. The vote on the adoption of the Registration fee was carried by a large majority there being only five opposed and the opposition was based on the fact of the smallness of the fee and ehey representing both parties.

The object of the registration fee, primarily was to take the place of the poll tax with the expectation of large receipts for county expenditures. Secondly the registration fee did away with the much vexed question of the delinquent taxables which was such an objection to the opponents of the Democrocy. The money received from registration is paid into the county treasury and is used to pay the county indebtedness. The important point was the purpose of securing the voter from the influence of the corruptors of public morals and giving him a chance to assert his manhood by paying the fee of his own volition and voting his sentiments without improper influences brought to bear against him. Notwithstanding the general advantages of the law there seems to be a disposition to find fault with it. The fee of one dollar for registration as a quali fication to vote is less than the poll tax of seventy-five cents yearly, formerly required. There are so many voters who have lost their manhood by allowing other people to pay their taxes that the requirement of a registration fee is looked upon as an infringment of a blood bought privilege.

THE correspondent to "Every Evening" from New Castle says:

"A meeting of the registrars of New Castle hundred was held on Monday evening to consider matters pertaining to their work. Local politicians are somewhat stirred up over the light registration. It is said that the Republicans have a majority of 15 in the hundred of those thur far registered."

What these registrars and others may conclude are their privileges or "their duty" under the light registration is a question,and they may well be watched. Republicans should be on their guard. We had rather not be compelled to make such a declaration, but remembering the last returning boards in Wilmington and Dover,when an effort was made to steal a sheriff, and the steal of all the county offices was accomplished in Kent, we think we have just cause for suspicion. Mr. E. R. Cochran,Jr., figured in the return in this county,and when he turns up as a reformer, as he has in the Hutchison case, and Mr. John D. Hawkins was in the Dover matter, and has impertinently issued an address to the Kent registrars,we think it time to become watchful. We say this on the past record. We sincerely trust the political reform proclaimed by our friends, the enemy, is sincere and lasting. We can only say, however, to Republicans, Watch! WATCH!! WATCH!!!

DID the editors of the "Chestertown Transcript" name any Republicans who had been elected school examiner by Democratic Boards? Well, no! Scarcely! The reason? There have been none, and yet "politics has never been introduced into the schools" until Republican Boards elected Republican examiners the same as Democratic Boards had elected Democratic examiners for years. There is a vast difference between tweedle de and tweedle dum to some people on certain occasions.

THE TRCNSCRIPT copied an article last week which charged a defalcation in the affairs of Queen Anne county, Md. The papers of shat county deny the charge. The Centreville "Observer" says:

"It is much more probable that someone will be prosecuted for criminal libel than it is that some county official will be charged with defalcation. There is not the slightest foundation for a report of this character, and if the report could be traced to its proper author the law would be meted out to him, and he would receive a sentence such as this class of people de serve."

Dewey and Merritt took Manila last Saturday after peace had been agreed upon between this country and Spain. Dewey had cut the cable and it had never been repaired. This action leaves matters far better for all concerned.

Unclaimed Letters.

A list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be had by saying they are advertised. Wm. J. Atchinson, Carrie Desharoon, John Green, Elsie Jackson, Sallie Lambert, Lidie Lord, Loretta Martin, Charlie Matthews, Ben Panfall, Frank R. Phelps, Jr., Maria Roach, Mary Redden, Rev. Wm. M. Whipley, Fred Wagner.

WHAT HUMIDITY IS.

The "humidity" is reported in a weather bulletin on a certain day to be 95 per cent. Everyone gathers from this that the air is excessively charged with moisture, and everyone knows, too, that this circumstance has quite as much to do with the oppressiveness of the weather as does the temperature as shown by the thermometer. But how many persons can say precisely what is meant by a humidity of 95 or any other per cent? Here is in substance, a weather man's interpretation of the figures:

The air always contains more or less moisture, since water evaporates and mingles with it in the form of invisible vapor even at the lowest temperature. The amount of vapor, which the air can contain varies with its temperature. At a low temperature it can hold in suspension a smaller amount of water vapor then when it is highly heated. When the air is charged with the full amount of vapor which at its temperature it can hold it is said to be ,, saturated. Evaporation then stops, and if the temperature fall, however slightly, the air must neccessarily give up a portion of its charge of vapor, which may form into droplets and gather into clouds or it may be deposited in the form of dew. Here is the explanation of the film of moisture which we sometimes see gather upon an ice-pitcher in a warm and close room. The layer of air immediate contact with the pitcher has become too cold to retain all of its moisture —has been cooled below the "dew point"—and the surplus of vapor is deposited on the glass or metal.

The figures which are given out by the Weather Bureau indicate only what is called "relative humidity." That is to say,they indicate not the actual amount of water vapor in the air at any given time, but the degree of the air's approach to saturation. Complete saturation is represented by the figures 100 and air absolutely free frem vapor by 0, though the latter state of things never occurs, a humidty as low as 10 being rarely found even in the most arid regions. In this way of reckoning, a humidity of 50 per cent. means that the air contains just one-half of the amount of vapor which would saturate it at the existing temperature. While the humidity stands at this figure, evaporation will go on rapidly, and since the evaporation of the moisture of our bodies tends to keep us cool, we experience no sense of expressiv heat even though the thermometer stands high. With a humidity 75 per cent. which may be brought about either by a fall of temperature while the amount of moisture in the air remains the same, or by any increase in the amount of moisture, the temperature remains unchanged, evaporation becomes less rapid, and when the figures 90 and upward are reached it nearly ceases; and if at the sams time the temperature fairly high, the moisture which oozes from our pores remains upons us, and we swealter as in a steam bath.

The instrument used for ascertaining the humidity of the air is known as the hygrometer. There are several sorts of hygrometers in use, the most common being the "dry and wet bulb hygrometer." The esential parts of this instrument are two thermometers, of which one registers the temperature of the air in the ordinary way, while the other, which has its bulb covered with a piece of muslin kept continually moistened with water, indicates a lower temperature caused by the cooling of its bulb by evaporation. The less moisture there is in the air the more rapid will be the evaporation from this wet bulb and the greater the fall of the mercury in its tube. This instrument therefore indicates only rapidity of evaporation; but this having been ascertained, the percentage of humidity can be got at in a round-about way by means of an algebraic formula, or as is done in practice, from a table prepared for the purpose, which gives the "dew point" coresponding with the reading of the hygrometer at different temperature.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

A primary election of the Republican party will be held throughout New Castle county on Tuesday, August 23,1898, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention to be held at Dover on Tuesday, August 25, 1898, as follows:

Brandywine hundred-Edge Moor, Sharpless School House, Practical Farmer.
Christiana hundred—Marshallton, Benson's Store.
Mill Creek hundred—Hockessin, Marshallton, Milford X Road.
White Clay Creek hundred—Newark, Christiana.
New Castle hundred—New Castle.
Red Lion hundred—Delaware City, St Georges.
Pencader hundred—Glasgow.
St. Georges hundred—Middletown.
Appoquinimink hundred—Townsend.
Blackbird hundred —Blackbird.
In the city of Wilmington as follows:
First ward—311 Tatnall street.
Second ward—S. E. corner Second and Walnut streets.
Third ward—S. W. corner Third and Jefferson streets.
Fourth ward—S. E. Fourth and Walnut streets.
Fifth ward—Eighth and Windsor Sts.
Sixth ward—908 King Street.
Seventh ward—Malone's Delaware avenue and Jefferon street.
Eighth ward—S. E. corner Taylor and Pine streets.
Ninth ward—Elliot avenu and Market street.
Tenth ward—N. E. corner Fourth ard Van Buren streets.
Eleventh ward—802 Maryland avenue.
Twelfth ward—1409 West Second street,

Signed L. H. Ball
Chairman County Committee.
E. Mitchell, Jr., Secretary.

32nd National Encampment of G. A. R. at Cincinnati, O.

For the 32d National Encampment of G. A. R., to be held at Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5 to 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will sell excursion tickets at rate of single fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be sold on Sept. 3, 4 and 5, and will be good to leave Cincinnati returning not earlier than Sept. 6 nor later than Sept. 13, except that by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati on Sept, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, and on payment of 25 cents, return limit may be extended so that passengers may remain at Cincinnati until Oct. 2.

A CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION.

THE NEW CASTLE COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE APPEAL TO VOTERS —THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Republican County Committee for New Castle county met on Wednesday, and after arranging for the primary election to be held on Tuesday, August 23d, adopted the following resolutions:

"The Republican Committee of New Castle county, in regular meeting convened, respectfully makes the following appeal, with some of the reasons therefor, to the voters of the county irrespective of their factional or party affiliations.

"We ask the Republican and independent electors of this county to lay aside all manner of private business on Saturday next and give the day and their best efforts to the registration of themselves and their friends and neighbors, in order that there may be a full vote and a wise choice at the primary election in September and a sure victory for the honest sentiment of the county on November 8 next.

"In justification of this appeal we point out that the efforts,begun by this committee last January, to bring about a union of factions and therefore an assurance of party victory, have been crowned with success. There will be but a single Republican ticket throughout this county to challenge our support and our suffrages at the next election.

"We confidently ask for a loyal and unqualified adherence to the provisions of the new Constitution. It is the fundamental law of the State, and as such commends the respect and literal obedience of every honest and patriotic citizen. We do not approve, however, but on the contrary we condemn as unwise and mischievous the exaction of a registration fee which the majority of the constitutional convention forced upon the minority, by the threat that otherwise there should be no change in the qualification for voting. Sixteen Democrats foisted this arbitrary tax, a continuance of the old vicious system, upon the voters of the State, against the protests of and votes of fourteen Republicans.

"The right of suffrage must be free from every kind of money exaction, if the integrity of the voter is to be maintained. We pledge ourselves, therefore, to use our best endeavors, by constitutional methods, to remove this useless and corrupting provision from the constitution; and we ask the voters of this county to name no man for the General Assembly who does not publicly subscribe to this principle and its consequent policy.

"We deprecate and condemn the plans now being made by the Democratic leaders of New Castle and other hundreds to defeat the purpose and intent of the new constitution by raising large sums of money with which to pay the registration fees of their followers. The utmost watchfulness on the part of all the friends of good government alone can defeat this project of the Democratic leaders and workers.

"We congratulate the people of New Castle county upon district as well as upon increased representation in the General Assembly under the provisions of the new constitution. The Republican custom of this county, of making nominations by hundreds and of exercising the wholesome principle of local self-government in all primary affairs, has been embodied in the fundamental law of the State, the good results of which are obvious already in the greater care and scrutiny which the voters are giving to the qualifications of aspirants for loca offices.

"We reiterate our faith in the principle of representation according to population, and rejoice that Wilmington has obtained even the small measure of justice of two senators and five representatives in the General Assembly. We believe that Wilmington, with 40 per centum of the population of the State, is entitled to greater representation,and the constitution should be amended to that effect. In this connection it is proper to emphasize our conviction that the Republicans of Wilmington,who in the last ten years have increased their vote from 4,000 to 8,000, should be accorded more instead of fewer delegates to State conventions, as it is unwisely proposed to do by some party members. In the interest of peace and party success throughout the State, it is best that this question should be retired, and that the apportionment of 1866, which stood the test and stress of factional strife for thirty years, should be continued as the basis for the pending conventions.

"We urge upon all Republicans the duty of active participation in the choice of delegates to the State Convention,called to meet at Dover on Thursday, August 25, to the end that the good work of party unification, so auspiciously begun here, may be extended over the rest of the State and pushed along the whole line of party conduct. We recommend that in the nomination of a State ticket factional lines be ignored and candidates named that shall be acceptable to both factions of the party.

"We respectfully call the attention of all classes of partisans to the operation of the new primary election act which virtually prevents at least one-half of the voters of this county from expressing their choice at the primary election. No voter whose name does not appear upon the registration books by Saturday night next can vote at his party nomination election. This gross discrimination is the product of legistive ignorance and Democratic machine tactics. This act coupled with the registration fee operates to exclude thousands of poor voters from the nomination of candidates for the county and hundred tickets. It puts as it was intended to do the power of naming the legislative and other candidates almost exclusively into the hands of the party machine. It is another step to deprive the people of their political power and activity,which has been and is the constant aim of the Democratic bosses and leaders in Delaware.

"The honor and good name of the State, the integrity of its financial administration, and the personal,political and property rights of its people all demand that there shall be Republican unity and Republican success. The party in power is led on the one hand by a Senator in Congress who is trifling with his life-long convictions on the money question, and who stands ready apparently to embrace Bryanism with all its baneful doctrines, for the sake of securing his reelection, and on the other hand by a Senator in Congress, who took a most disgraceful and violent part in the fraud and ruffianism by which the Democrats of Kent county nullified the election of 1896, and stole the county offices to which Republicans had been elected. That he is the fit and proper representative of the men who committed that crime no one can dispute.

"The party in power in 1896 elected a Legislature that for incompetency, open dishonesty and servility to corporate and lobby influences and bribery has fortunately no precedent in the history of the State. It is to the great credit of the press of the State that, with a single exception, they united in condemning the General Assembly of 1897.

"The party in power has given the people of this county, through legislative interference, a Levy Court that in six years has borrowed $150,000, and added it to the county debt, notwithstanding that it has also raised the tax rate by one-third, from 48 to 60 cents per $100. It elected a tax receiver by fraud, who did not collect the taxes, and whose mal-administration in office is still the subject of investigation by the auditors of county finances.

"The party in power attempted to subvert the will of the people of this county by the same violent methods which proved so successful in Kent county. Its leaders and representatives in this city and county entered into a conspiracy to falsify the returns of election and did falsify them,and when caught red-handed in the crime, their leaders, lawyers and officeholders precipitated a riot within the sanctuary of the Court of Justice itself. It is not forgotten that the perpetrators of this fraud and violence were not punished by imprisonment as an indignant public opinion demanded. This failure to uphold the honor of the State and protect its good name, marked a long series of such failures by Democratic judges, a condition that has happily been made impossible for the future by the provisions of the new constitbtion.

"For these and many other equally weighty reasons the Republican Committee of New Castle county feels impelled to appeal again, in conclusion,to every patriotic man in the county to devote one day, Saturday next, to the sacred duty of qualifying himself and his neighbors for the exercise of the right of suffrage."

Upon the matter of the charge against David P. Hutchison of interference with the registration of a voter the committee says:

Whereas, David P. Hutchison, a member of this committee from Appoquinimink hundred, has been charged with offering an inducement to an elector of his hundred to register, in violation of the provisions of the constitution and has been held for trial; and whereas one Edwin R. Cochran, Jr., alleged to be the secretary of the Democratic county committee, has publicly stated that he "worked up" the case against Committeeman Hutchison; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Republican committee of New Castle county, hereby express our confidence in the innocence of Mr. Hutchison, and our belief that the charge brought against him is the result of a conspiracy hatched by the aforesaid Cochran and another person or persons.

Resolved, That we call the attention of the court to the fact that this aforesaid Edwin R. Cochran, Jr., secretary of the Democratic county committee, was one of the leaders who precipiated the riot in the Court House on the night of returns day, November 5th, 1896, which he and his associates inspired and brought about for the purpose of preventing the exposure of the crime of falsifying the election returns, then being committed by certain Democratic inspectors of elections, who were residents of the city of Wilmington.

Resolved, That in view of the abovestated fact we respectfully suggest to the court and to the bar of New Castle county, the propriety of their examining into these matters, and, if found true, as it surely will be, that the aforesaid Edwin R. Cochran, Jr., a lawyer and secretary of the Democrtic county committee, be disbarred and forbidden any longer to practice his profession before the courts of this county.

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS.

"Headquarters of the Republican State Committee, Wilmington, Del., August 12, 1898.

"A State Convention of the Republican party of Delaware will be held at Dover on Thursday, August 25, A. D. 1898, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress, a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, a candidate for the office of Auditor of Accounts, and to elect twelve members of the State Committee, for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

"The convention shall consist of 160 delegates, apportioned amoug the several districts of the State as follows:

"Forty delegates to be chosen from the first district (city of Wilmington).

"Thirty-eight delegates to be chosen from the second district (New Castle county outside of the city of Wilmington).

"Forty delegates to be chosen from the third district (Kent county).

"Forty-two delegates to be chosen from the fourth district (Sussex county).

"The said delegates shall be apportioned among the several sub-divisions of each district, as the several county committees shall apportion the same.

"The election of delegates shall be as follows:

"In the first and second districts the delegates shall be chosen on Tuesday, August 23, 1898, in accordance with the provisions of the primary election law, passed at Dover May 27, 1897.

"In the third and fourth districts on Saturday, August 20, 1898, the Republican voters of the several sub-divisions shall assemble at the usual voting places therein, and shall organize by electing three judges to conduct the election, who shall forthwith open the polls, and receive the ballots; provided, however, that if it shall be found impracticable to hold such elections at the usual voting places, the voters there assembled may select some other convenient place in the neighborhood for the purpose of electing judges and holding such election. The details for holding said elections shall be arranged by the county committees of the said third and fourth districts.

Upon closing the polls the judges shall publicly count the votes and make a certificate of election in duplicate, one of which shall be delivered to the delegates elected, and tha other forthwith mailed to the Secretary of the State Committee at Dover.

"All Republicans are earnestly requested to attend the primaries, and at the election of delegates to the said convention, all Republicans who are willing to pledge themselves to the support of the ticket nominated at the said convention shall haye the right to vote.

HUGH C. BROWNE, Chairman.
Attest: William H. Heald, Sec'y."

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, August 15, 1898.

Store closes at 12:45 Saturday afternoon during August.

It pays to buy Furniture in August—at Wanamaker's. No matter whether the need is for simplest little rocker or for elaborate parlor suite. As a rule August prices are

a third under the usual—largely because makers sell it to us cheaply to stimulate business at a time when they'd be in danger of having to close their factories. Then we help, by taking less-than-usual profit—our way of making August a busy month. It pays better to be busy at half profit than to get into old-fashioned dullness.

These items are suggestive—and remember that we know the furniture we sell to be good—we tell you so, and that's our guarantee.

No trashy, risky pieces, but well finished goods made to stand on its own good four legs and give long service.

BEDROOM SUITES—
Antique Ash Bedroom Suite, $16.—Full-size double bedstead, 4 feet 6 inches wide; bureau top 43 x 19 inches; 24 x 30-inch upright oval mirror in fancy frame; plain top washstand; nicely finished and of good construction.
Antique Oak Bedroom Suite, $20.—Full-size double bedstead, 4 feet 6 inches wide; high head-board, handsomely carved; swell top bureau 43 x 21 inches; two swell front top drawers; upright oval beveled plate mirror 24 x 30 inches; ornamental frame; swell top washstand.
Mahogany Bedroom Suite, $39, worth $65.—Full-size double bedstead, with paneled head and foot boards; full swell front bureau, top 46 x 21 inches; beveled pattern plate mirror in carved standard; swell front washstand to match. Suite handsomely polished and of fine construction.
Also in curly birch, bird's-eye maple and quarter sawed antique oak, $39.

ENAMELED IRON BEDSTEADS—
White Enameled Iron Bedstead, $5.50.—With 1 1-16-inch pillars; ⅜-inch filling; head-piece 47 inches high; foot-piece 37 inches high; 2-inch brass vases; standard grade wire mattress, on steel angle sides; best baked enamel. Four sizes—3 feet, to 4 feet 6 inches.
White Enameled Iron Bedstead, $8.50.—With 1 1-16-inch pillars; ⅜-inch filling; ⅝-inch brass top rail; 2-inch brass vases; head-piece 54 inches high; bow foot-piece 40 inches high; standard grade wire mattress, on steel angle sides; detachable casters. Four sizes—3 feet, to 4 feet 6 inches. The best bedstead ever sold at anywhere near the price we ask.

CHIFFONNIERS—
Mahogany Chiffonnier, $19.50.—Top 23 x 20 inches; French plate mirror 16 x 20 inches.
Also in oak, $17; birch, 18; bird's-eye maple, $19.50.
Mahogany Chiffonnier, $33.50.—Top 20 x 38 inches; French plate mirror 20 x 26 inches; full swell front.
Also in oak, $31; bird's-eye maple, $33.50.

BUREAUS—
Mahogany Bureau, $17.—Swell top 46 x 23 inches; upright oval French plate mirror 24 x 30 inches; highly polished. Also in oak, $15.50; birch, $16, bird's-eye maple. $17.
Mahogany Bureau, $24.—Full swell front and swell top 46 x 23 inches; French plate mirror 28 x 32 inches; highly polished and of best construction. Also in oak, $21; birch, $21.50; bird's-eye maple, $24.

PARLOR SUITES—
Three-piece Parlor Suite, $17.—Mahogany finished frames, nicely carved and polished; spring seats upholstered in silk velour. This suite is also furnished in silk damask at $16.
Five-piece Parlor Suite, $25.—Mahogany finished frames, nicely carved and polished; full spring seats, with spring edges. This suite can also be had in dark green mohair plush at $35.
Five-piece Parlor Suite; $35.—Mahogany Finished frames, handsomely carved; full spring seats, with spring edges; covered in silk damask.

SIDEBOARDS—
Antique Oak Sideboard, $10.—6 feet high 42 inches wide, 21 inches deep, handsomely carved and nicely finished; two short and one long drawer; double closet; mirror 14 x 24 inches.
Antique Oak Sideboard, $15.—7 feet high, 48 inches long, 23 inches deep, handsomely carved and finished; one drawer lined; mirror 15 x 30 inches.

CHINA CABINETS—
Oak China Cabinet, $12.—41 inches wide, 64 inches high; bent glass ends;3 shelves; shaped legs; solid oak, highly finished; best workmanship.
Same cabinet with French plate mirror back, $19.
Same cabinet, with French plate mirror back and plate glass shelves, $26.

EXTENSION TABLES—
6-foot Extension Table, $3.—Antique oak; top 36 x 42 inches when closed; strongly built and nicely finished. Same in 8-foot size, $4.
6-foot Extension Table, $4.50.—Antique oak; top 42 x 42 inches. Same in 8-foot size, $5.75.
6-foot Extension Table, $5.50.—Antique oak; top 44 x 44 inches. Same in 8-foot size, $6.75.

CHAIRS AND ROCKERS—
Bedroom chairs, rockers and dining chairs of solid oak, antique finish, have open cane seats, well constructed and of new design. Some of unusual value, at these prices, 65c, $1 and $2 each.

John Wanamaker.

LOW PRICES for SHOES!

At whatever price you desire to pay for Shoes—Men's, Ladies', Girls' or Boys'—we can supply your wants and give you better value for the amount paid than you can obtain elsewhere, quality compared with quality and price with price.

Ladies' Shoes at $2.00.

We combine all the elements of style, fit and durability attainable in a shoe aa anything near the price. They will be found superior in all parttculars to any shoe sold at $2.50. Our shoes are sold by us at a smaller profit than that obtained by other dealers.

Ladies' Box Calf Dress or Street Shoes, medium heavy soles, in all sizes, Goodyear welt, special price, **$1.60.**

Children's Shoes, 29c.

Children's Dongola Shoes, patent leather tips, spring heel, button, white oak soles, marked **29c.**

18c Straw Matting at 17½c. Extra heavy, corded edge, and worth 18c, at 12½c yard.

Toilet Articles.

Celluloid Side Combs, 5c and 10c.
Pure Bristle Tooth Brushes, worth 15c, at 10c.
Pure Bristle Hair Brushes, with solid wood backs, 25c each.
Clothes Brushes, 22c, 28c and 40c, extra value.
Hand Scrubs, 4c.
Nail Brushes, with handles, 10c.
Butter Milk Soap, 3 large cakes, 9c.
Rubber and Horn Dressing Combs, in many stoles, 10c.
Two-quart Hot Water Bags, pure white rubber here 49c.

Boys' Wash Suits 39c.

Sailor Suits, plain and striped, large collars, braid trimmed, 39c.

Umbrellas.

Steel Rods, Paragon Frame, 26-inch English Gloria Umbrellas, fine twill, natvral wool handles here **75c.**

Ladies' 26-inch Umbrellas, silk gloria, plain and twilled, fine natural wool handle, **$1.25.**

Trunks.

Canvas Covered Trunks **$2.50.** Well made Trunks, canvas covered, hard wool, strap and strong brass lscks, regular $3.50 value, at **$2.50.**

J. B. Messick.

Closing Out Sale

Intending to quit business as soon as possible I will sell at less than cost all my stock and fixtures, consisting of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Come early and secure bargains before the sizes are broken.

Shoes that were $2.00 at $1.50
Shoes that were 3.00 at 2.25
Boots that were 3.25 at 2.50
Mackintoshes that were $3 at $2

STORE FOR RENT.

JOS. C. JOLLS,

Middletown, Delaware.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE GREAT
National Family Newspaper for
FARMERS AND VILLAGERS
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Address all orders to **The Middletown TRANSCRIPT,**
Middletown, Delaware

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 20, 1898

THECHURCHES IN MIDDLETOWN.

Bethesda M. E. Church.—Rev. Isaac L. Wood, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m., A. G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Junior Epworth League and Epworth Cadets every Friday night at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonage. Women's Foreign Missionary Society, first Friday night of each month. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month. Mite Society, first Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2.30 o'clock.

Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at 7.30. Sabbath School will be held every Sabbath morning at 9.15 o'clock, H. C. Ellison, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Junior Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday after noon at 3 o'clock.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel the first Sabbath of each month at 3 p. m.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilkie, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10.30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7.30 a. m. Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Evening Prayer on Friday at 3.30 p. m. On all Holy Days service at 10 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Adult Bible Class at 6.45 p. m. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Ladies on the first and third Fridays of each month at 2 p. m., the Boys' Club on Friday evenings at 7.30 and the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m.

DO YOU GET YOUR PAPER?

The TRANSCRIPT has had many complaints from subscribers about failure to receive the paper regularly and promptly. We shall make a special effort to find out the cause if prompt notice is sent to this office. Drop a postal at each failure to receive the paper.

A new carrier in town may not know just where local subscribers would have their paper left. Let him know, or leave word at the office.

Local News.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

It's folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

—S. Burstan has rented the store now occupied by Joseph C. Jolls, and will occupy the same as soon as vacated.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter & Son have a full line of carriages and agricultural Implements on hand

—If you are too busy to have your photograph taken now, why not make an engagement with Trinkelere.

—The Seventh Day Adventists are arranging for the annual camp meeting, which is to be held in Longwood Grove, near Wilmington, on August 28th.

—The agreement to close the stores in Dover at 7 o'clock in the evening went into effect on Monday.

We think this month is the time to put in your coal. And will be pleased to take your orders till 20th Aug. at $5.00 per 2240 lbs., delivered on your side walk, *strictly high grade coal*, this *low price means cash.* G. E. HUKILL.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

— The only service at the Presbyterian Church is the Christian Endeavor service to which all are invited.

—Regular service in M. E. Church tomorrow.

—If you are going out of town for an outing leave your address at The Tran scipt office and the paper will follow you. It is the only way to keep posted on town affairs.

—FOR SALE.—A fine farm of 74 acres, 15 acres woodland, nice dwelling, good granary and stables, orchard and vineyard, not far from water and rail facilities. Terms easy at private sale. Inquire TRANSCRIPT

—Smyrna and Dover close their stores at 7.30 p. m. except on Saturday, when the hour is 10 p. m. This ought to be a general rule. The employes are thus able to render better service and in the long run all concerned are bettered.

—Do you want the "best farm wagon made?" If so, buy the Milburn. Do you want the best grain drill on earth? If so buy the Bickford & Hoffman. Do you want to double the profits from your cows? If so, buy the American Separator. The above are for sale by

J. F. MCWHORTER & SON.

—The summer of 1898 will go down into history conspicuous for a foreign war and an almost unprecedented hot spell.

—The Single Taxers will call a State Convention to be held in Dover, Sept. 3rd, to nominate a complete ticket for the fall elections.

—Presiding Elder C. S. Baker has appointed Rev. J. W. Prettyman pastor of Leipsic charge for the remainder of this Conference year.

—We cannot do evil to others without doing evil to ourselves.

—Any man can make at least one woman happy for life. All he has to do is to remain a bachelor.

—A wolf may lose his teeth but never his inclination. So it is with an evil human being.

—Some naughty editor has said that courting a girl is like starting a newspaper. It starts out a weekly, then becomes a bi-weekly, then merges into a daily, and if it has any enterprise, comes out with an extra about once a year.

—How near the National Hotel came to a fire last Sunday night will never be known. About 10 o' clock peculiar oder and smoke were detected in the house. The trouble was finally located in the barroom which had been closed since Saturday nigh. The electric wires were out of order. There was short circuit, the wire had burned in two and the ceiling was scorched. Had the trouble occured a little later the wood work would have caught and no one could tell the results. A gentleman present says the wiring of the hotel by the electric people is miserable, there is no insulator on the first floor.

—Mr. R. W. Cochran brought some Indian peaches to the office Thursday received from his son and son-in-law, large dealers in New York in fruits, Messers. R. E. Hanson & Co. The peaches were good size and were well preserved considering they were three days from Indiana to New York and one day extra here, but they lack the flavor of the Delaware peach, the luscious peach of this peninsula.

—Under the primary election laws it seems that delegates to party conventions must be reported to recognized authorities. Several prominent Republicans called at the Transcript Office yesterday to protest that Committeeman Jolls should have named a ticket to the State Convention with himself as a delegate without the usal consultation. The ticket is: Delegates—Boyd Cleaver, Daniel W. Corbit, Joshua Clayton, Jr., Joseph C. Jolls, Joseph A. Suydam; Alternates — Wm. McMullin, George L. Towsend, McKendree Downham Joseph C. Parker, and Alfred G Cox.

—It is estimated that from 75 to 80 car loads of 1,000 baskets each of Kieffer pears will be shipped from this peninsula this season, as against 140 car loads of last year.

—J. Frank Brinkerhoff, of Philadelphia, specialist in lenses for the eye, will again be in Middletown at Mrs. Massey's jewelry store, on Tuesday, August 23. No charge to examine your eyes to determine if you will be benefited by wearing glasses.

—There was a quite wedding at the residence of Charles E. Lowber, on Delaware avenue, on Wednesday afternoon. The contracting parties were S. L. Richards, of Woodside, Dela., and Mrs. Mary L. Lowber of Magnolia. The Rev. F. C. MacSorely performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Richards took the Peninsula express for their future home.—Newark Ledger.

—Hardtack is now served at fashionable afternoon teas. It is nutritious and not likely to tempt to over-indulgence, but is a little disappointing when the powers of mastication are not adjusted to an army contract.

—A certain western town justice who hadn't married many people felt called upon to be somewhat solemn on a recent occasion. "Do you realize the full extent of the obligations that you are assuming?" he asked of the groom. "S-s-sh!" cautioned the bride. "Course he don't, jedge, or he'd cut an' run, but what's that to you? 'Tain't your business to scare him off, is it? Ain't you goin' to give a poor woman no show at all?"

—Readers of the TRANSCRIPT will confer a favor upon themselves as well as the editor by sending to him the names of visitors and visiting friends, correctly spelled. We endeavor to get personal news as correctly as possible but names of many persons, being strangers, an incorrect spelling of them frequently occurs. This sometimes is awkward. Please don't leave us to guess at names or localities, but send them directed to the editor.

—A number of the boys in blue of Camp Tunnell, Middletown, took an outing Sunday last, marching from camp to Summit Bridge, where they were entertained by Mr and Mrs· William Money. After partaking of a bountiful repast they were conveyed back by their host just in time to answer roll call. The party consisted of Sergeants Medill, Lewis and Reybold. Corporals Herdman and Burns, Privates Dobson, Money and McKay, of Company L. They were all very much pleased with their trip and greatly appreciated the kindness and hospitality of their host and hostess. They promised themselves the pleasure of repeating their visit every Sunday.—Cecil Co. News.

—Some weeks since Mr. E. E. Marsh, of Warwick, was approached by a soldier boy at the National Hotel with "How are you? you don't know me; I am Elwood Harvey, son of your old friend of Harvey & Sisler, and by the way I need ten dollars—father will pay you, you know." He got the money and Mr. Marsh soon learned he was the victim of a sharper. On pay day, however, this week he in company with Mr. Warner Brockson visited Camp Tunnell and locating the youth who personated young Harvey by the aid of his captain he persuaded that sharper to surrender ten dollars of his month's salary. It had just been paid him. It was like pulling teeth, but it came.

—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Peterson with frinds visited Camp Pittsburg at Delaware City last Sunday. They were accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Matlack, Dr. Jackes, Miss Louisa Peters, Miss Elison, Misses Marion and Fannie Burstan and Masters Harry and Earle Matlack. The ladies secured as souveniers buttons, empty cartridges, and one has a piece of the wood of the hospital tent. Camp Pittsburg does not compare well with Camp Tunnell. The grounds are not so good. Many of the troops there have malaria. The Chaplain's tent is very superior, however. It has board floor, fifty high chairs, an organ, ect.

—It seems under the new order of things he teachers of the incorporated schools mast be examined by the county superendent of New Castle scnools on exchange says: The teachers in the public schools who were recently examined for teaching positions in this State, according to the school law, are in a great plight. As yet but one teacher, Miss Cecelia Mahoney, has received a diploma from the examining board.

—The teachers have been elected for the next school year, but will be allowed to serve only on condition that they pass the required examination.

Mrs. Margaretta McLeod Addicks, mother of J. Edward Addicks, died on Friday evening Aug. 12th at the home of her son, Frederick P. Addicks, at Brookline, Mass. Mrs Addicks was 77 years of age and her funeral took place on Tuesday, interment in the family vault at Laurel Hill Cemetery Philadelphia.

—The Democratic State Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to convene at Dover September 13, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Congress, State Treasurer and Auditor of Accounts.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Robert Frame died at his residence near Atlanta, Sussex county, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., in the 75th year of his age. He had been sick for several months with general prostration of the system. He was a son of George Frame, a former sheriff of the county, being the oldest of six sons and six daughters, of whom four sons and five daughters are still living. His is the first death that has occurred among them for more then thirty years. He leaves to survive him three daughters and one son.

Laurel river is filled with piling of immense length just now, most of it running ninty feet long. It has been hauled there from the forests of Sussex and will be rafted to Baltimore.

Wm. H. Virden has contracted to erect a bank building for the Sussex Land and Trust Company, of Lewes.

Mr. W. T. Moore from his farm near Seaford sold at the station one day 110 baskets of peaches at $1.38 per basket. He has shipped and sold 350 baskets and will have 450 more baskets off of 1000 trees. The fruit is fine. A Reeve's Favorite measured 10 inches in circumference while an Elberta measured 9½ inches. He will clear from his orchard about $800.

Post Offices Named for Heroes.

A Washington paper notes the fact that on July 20 a Virginia post office was named "Hobson," which indicated a proper regard for heroism. Pope county, Ark., on July 22 secured a new post office, which it called "Sigsbee" showing that it remembered the Maine and her commander. North Carolina came along on July 23 with a post offie in Randolph county which it called "Dewey," and on July 26 with a "Sampson" post office, and on the 28 Florida named a post office for Dewey and Kentucky secured one named "Manila." Just what idea controled the people of Woodruff county, Ark., in asking to have an office named "Fakes' does not appear. The favored name since May 1, in Manila harbor has been "Dewey' and it is expected at the Post Office Department that the popularity of the admiral of the Asiatic station will not be exhausted until something like ten "Dewey" post offices are named. When that number has been reached it will be up to the average Very few public men have named more han ten post offices.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visitors at your home send us the news, send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasing to some one else. We are always pleased to publish any items of personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

—Miss Saidie Burgess, of Chestertown Md., is visiting Mrs. W. E. Barnard.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Bayard, daughter of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, to William S. Hilles, Esqr., of Wilmington the well known member of the New Castle county bar.

—Dr. C. P. Gilpin is enjoying his annual two weeks' respite from duties. The vacation will be spent with friends in Cecil county, in Delaware, and at the seashore. —Chestertown Transcipt.

—Mr. John Naudain, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his family at Mrs. Sarah Houston's.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Ennis, Jr., of Philadelphia, are guests at Mr. William Taylor's.

—Mrs. Lizzie Green with her daughter, Mrs. Blatchford, are visiting friends at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

—Mrs. T. H. Gilpin, Mrs. A. M. Brown and Miss Mary Anderson attended the funeral of Mrs. Joshua Dean and Mrs. J. P. Dunning in Dover on Monday of this week.

—Mrs. Thomas Cochran, Jr., of Orange N. J., is visiting at the home of Mrs. James Warren near town.

—Mrs. George Ennis, of Camden, N. J., has been visiting at her father's, Mr. Ennis', on Cass street.

—Mr. Clarence Cochran, of New Castle, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Howard Pool, near McDonough.

—Mr. Edward M. Vaughan is at Tolchester Beach.

—Miss Ella Warren, of Philadelphia, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Derrickson.

—Mrs. C. R. Cochran of South Broad St. in company with her daughter, Miss Blanche and Miss Ada and her son, Mr. E. R. Cochran, Jr., left on Tuesday for a trip by sea from Baltimore to Boston.

—Mrs. Emerson Polk, of Pokomoke City, Md., has this week been a guest at Mrs. G. W. W. Naudain's.

—Mrs. Pleasanton and Miss Lena Pleasanton were in Philadelphia this week.

—Miss Lizzie Hanson, of New York, is visiting her cousins.

—Miss May Unruh, of Wilmington, is the guest of Mrs. W. S. Letherbury.

—Master Joe Comegys has returned from a visit to Georgetown' Del.

—Miss Elsie Carsner, of Chesapeake City, is the guest of Miss Helen Clayton.

—Mr. W. A. Hukill, Jr., will spend Sunday with his parents in Wilmington. He entertained Mr. Joseph Pile, of New York, last Sunday.

—Miss Willits will give a "porch party" on Monday evening to a number of friends. The "porch party" is the latest out—naturally so, and the handsome and commodious one built by Mr. M. N. Willits at his home near town will serve beautifully to introduce the new fad.

—Capt. and Mrs. S. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hoffecker, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Shepherd have returned from Saratoga Springs which they praise as being both a delightful and healthful resort. Lake George was visited.

—Mr. W. Reese Parker is at Atlantic City.

—Master J. C. Parker Jr., is the guest of Mr. S. J. Cooper, Oxford, Md.

—Miss Dora Price is visiting friends in the Monumental City.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Petherbridge, of Philadelphia are the guests of the family of Mr. A. G. Cox.

—Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Fountain of De-Land, Florida, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

—Mater Harry Bacharack, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Victor Jones.

—Mrs. Eugine Meridith, of Clayton, spent Thursday with Mrs. L. C. Scott.

—Miss Ada Bradley, of Philadelphia, is spending the week with Mrs. P. L McWhorter.

AWAY FROM CAMP TUNNELL.

"Strike tents!"
"Break camp!"

Were the orders received at Camp Tunnell by the First Delaware Volunteers. The order came Thursday evening for moving at 7.30 this morning by train to the new camp near Middletown, Pa., a few miles from Harrisburg, where some 25,000 or 30,000 troops will be stationed. They will be instructed in guard duty especially and in the fall will probably go to Cuba. Porto Rico or perhaps the Phillipines. The troops have wanted to go and the town people have said "Barcus is willin'," but there have been many regrets expressed between the boys and the towns people since Thursday evening at the separation. The regiment encamped here April 26th, and this is their seventeenth week at Camp Tunnell.

The TRANSCRIPT has always had a good word for the soldiers. 'Tis true the drinking habits of some are to be condemned but a thousand better and more promising men could not be gotten together. Many pleasant acquaintances have been made in town and friendships formed. The members of the First Delaware Volunteers will always be welcome guests in Middletown.

The encampment has been a source of profit to most of the business people of town. It has brought many visitors and spread abroad the fame of the hospitality and beautiful situation of Middletown. This should be worth a great deal to the future of the town.

NECROLOGY.

MR. J. E. MCCRONE.

Mr. J. E. McCrone has been a resident of Middletown for only three years but has made many friends in that time. One who has known him for years says "he was a kind friend and a gentleman under all circumstances, his home life was a beautiful example all might well immitate."

He died on Tuesday evening of that dread disease, Consumption, whose has bee rapid. It appeared in the spring and in the early summer he consulted specialis but death claime d him. His family sympataizess. He was 45 years old.

Funeral survices will be held at 9 o'clock this morniug, interment at Baltimore.

Encampment of the Knights of Pythias at Indianapolis, Ind.

For the encampment of the Knights of Pythias Uniform Rank, and the Biennial Convention Supreme Lodge of same Order, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., August 20 to September 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at a single fare for the round trip.

The tickets will be sold August 19, 20 and 21, and will be good for return passage leaving Indianapolis August 23 to 30. Upon deposit of the tickets with the Joint Agent at Indianapolis prior to August 29 and payment of 25 cents additional, extension of limit may be obtained until September 10, inclusive.

For detailed information apply to Ticket Agent.

REWARD OF $2,000.

The largest reward ever offered in Delaware has been offered by Gov. Tunnell and Attorney General White for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of Mrs. Joshua D. Deane and Mrs. J. Preston Dunning, daughters of ex-Congressman Pennington, by poisoning through the means of a box of candy, in Dover, August 11th and 12th.

A more heartless murder has never occurred in the State. A box of apparently harmless and inviting chocolates was sent through the mails to Mrs. Dunning and was received on the evening mail of the 10th, a nephew, Harry Pennington, being the messenger from the post office. Sitting on the porch at the time were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pennington, their two daughters now deceased, Mrs. Dean's fifteen year old daughter Leola, Mrs. Dunning's five year old daughter Elizabeth, and visitors, Miss Josephine Bateman, Miss Ethel Millington, and Miss Edith Clark, niece of Mr. J. C. Parker, of this town. The candy was in a plain box, and when opened had a handkerchief spread over it with a note "with love for yourself and baby—Mrs. C.". The candy was passed around. Fortunately for the visitors they took very little and far the children they took the smaller pieces not poisoned it is thought. Mrs. Deane and Mrs. Dunning ate more and died from the effects of poison by arsenic, the former Thursday evening and the latter Friday evening. From an analysis made by State chemist, Dr. T. R. Wolf, of Delaware College there was arsenic enough in three pieces to kill four persons, there being lumps as large as peas. Mrs. Deane was taken ill about midnight and supposed the trouble was from the corn fritters and fish eaten at supper. Dr. L. A. H. Bishop was called early in the morning and later Dr. P. S. Downs. Not for several hours was arsenical poison suspicioned or the eating of the candy mentioned. Antidotes were then too late. The other parties eating the candy were sick but have recovered.

Who sent the candy? It came as first-class mail matter, something very unusual, the postage being 22 cents, and the post mark is indistinct but it is supposed to be from San Francisco, where Mr. and Mrs. Dunning lived for several years. Mrs. Dunning came east over two years ago and made her home with her parents since. Mr. Dunning came east when the war opened and after a visit to his wife and child went to Cuba as representative of the associated press. The TRANSCRIPT several weeks since published a letter descriptive of a battle which he saw, which was written to his wife. Mr Dunning went to Porto Rico from Cnba and is expected home to-day or to-morrow. It is expected he can throw some light upon the matter. The feeling is general that "there is a woman in it" and that jealousy is the cause. Dover people talk of nothing else and in Middletown where was Mr. Dunning's boyhood home there is great sympathy for him and the family or Mr. Penniogton.

It is said that Mrs. Dunning asked anxiously just before she died it she were going to die as though she had that upon her mind which she would communicate. She was told that she would recover. This may be thought wise professionally but under all such circumstances to many it has the appearance of heartless cruelty. What is best under such trying circumstances is not easily decided, however. Attorney General White promises to do all possible to discover and punish the murderer or murderers.

MY MARYLAND.

Quee Anne farmers are losing their hogs from cholera. Dr. Clements, state veterinarian, says the expidemic is caused mainly by letting them run at large.

An exchange estimates that the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia have received $1,000,000 for their round potato crop this season. The potatoes sold for $2 a barrel on an average. The sweet potato crop is yet to be heard from

Cambridge is experiencing a building boom of large dimensions. It is said that 97 houses have been erected there in the past year at a cost of $94,000. The town now claims 6000 inhabitants. (Middletown should send a committee to learn the secret of the boom.—Ed.)

Two of the finest trotters in Kent county have died this week. Mr. A. J. Hynson lost his finely bred trotting mare Klondike of "brain fever," valued at $1000. Mr. Wilber Morris lost his trotting stallion affected in the same way. They became vicious and bit themselves.

A striking illustration of the rare good fortune of the man who has fruit was given in Centreville last week. Mr. Robert W. Thomas, a prominent farmer sold at the Centreville depot 200 baskets of St. John's peaches, for which he cooly pocketed $225 on the spot. These rare cases emphasize the waning glory of Eastern Shore peach culture.

Peaches are bringing good money in Baltimore, but unfortunately Wicomico farmers have few to sell. Last year peaches of fine quality—Alberta and other varieties —sold from 35 to 60 cents a basket. Prime peaches at the present time are bringing anywhere from 80 cents to $1.15 a basket. The Maryland peach season opened about two weeks ago, and peaches have been going in very slowly. It is estimated that from 500 to 1,000 baskets have reached Baltimore daily on the boats from the lower bay counties, while at the same time last year, or in any ordinary season, there would come from 5,000 to 12,000 baskets.—Wicomico News.

The tomato packers of Harford county are feeling very despondent over the outlook for this season. An increased acreage, estimated to be one half larger than last year, was planted and preparations for a full pack. Large supplies of cans, cases and solder were purchased, and the indications early were that the output would be up to the average of former years, if not somewhat in excess. The season, however, has been anything but favorable, and a short pack now seems inevitable.

Climate and Crop Report.

The weather for the week ending Aug. 15th has been wet and rather cool. Copious showers were frequent and general over the entire section. The rains were very heavy in the southern counties, where the previous drought conditions prevailed so extensively, in fact the rains in these districts were most too heavy for the best good.

Vegetation is now everywhere in good growing condition, with a tendency to rank growth in some districts. Pastures have been revived· Corn is very much improved, and gives promise for a good crop. Late potatoes and tomatoes are doing well, except some report of blight in tomatoes, and a tendency to top in potatoes. Truck crops have been benefited and are in fine condition. Early tobacco was most too far gone to receive full benefit from rain; it has been largely topped down. Late tobacco, however, is growing nicely, but the crop at best will be scant. Peaches are being marketed and are reported plentiful in the vicinity of Boonsboro, Washington Co. Elsewhere they, with all other fruits except pears, are scarce. Considerable fall plowing and fallowing has been done, but during the past week it was too wet for much work of that kind.

DELAWARE CITY.

Miss Laura Frempt entertained Miss Emma Frempt, Mr. and Mrs. Datz and children and Master George Hoeffer, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

Mr. H. Cleaver and family, of Wilmington, visited his sister, Mrs. W. A. Price, this week.

Miss Hannah Swan is home on a visit.

The ladies of Christ Church held a festival in the parish house Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The entertainment given by the Boys in Blue on Monday evening, was well patronized.

Dr. Ogle spent a few days in Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. Grafe and son returned to Philadelphia on Monday.

Miss Laura Frempt spent Monday in Philadelphia.

Mrs· Uhler and Mrs. Chas. Vandegrift, of Philadelphia, were over Sunday visitors at Mrs. George W. Reybolds.

Mr. Jarrell Newkirk, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. Gilbert Green, from near Smyrna, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Rickards, of Wilmington, were entertained this week by Mrs. Wm. Y. Ellison.

Miss Lou Price returned this week from Cheshire, Mass.

Mrs. Geo, C. Bennett made a brief visit with her mother this week.

The Presbyterian Sunday School will have an old fashioned picnic in September, after the pastor returns from a trip south.

Prayer meeting was held as usual in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening, and a good deal of interest was manifested by those present, several taking part in the service, which was somewhat on the order of a Christian Endeavor meeting.

Miss Grace Marshall is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. Barrett·

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Von Culin are home from a week's sojourn at Kit's Hammock.

The Roman Catholic Sunday School enjoyed a trip on the Clyde to Woodland Beach on Wednesday·

Mr. E. Cornelius and daughter visited in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, from near Sassafras, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Frankie Dempsey is home on her vacation, and her friend, Miss E. Pennington, is visiting her.

Mrs. Wm. A. Davidson is visiting near Middletown.

Miss May Everengam is at Ocean Grove.

Miss Cora Bigger entertained Miss Katie Stevens, of St. Georges, recently.

Miss Sallie Jester, of Wilmington, is the guest of Miss Alice Foard.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mifflin, of Philadelphia, were in town this week.

Miss Stella Ferguson spent Sunday with her father and sister.

Mr. Norman Cleaver was in town this week.

A disagreeable affair occurred on the Clyde on Wednesday, while lying at the wharf here. The fight of last Wednesday at Woodland Beach between civilians and soldiers, was finished, at least that was the intention of the soldiers, to have it out. The passengers were thoroughly frightened, and the crew of the boat, although plucky enough, were unable to cope with so many of the soldiers. Heretofore the conduct of the soldiers has been irreproachable, but the record is broken.

Miss Bessie Mills, of Wilmington, will be in town next week.

ODESSA NOTES.

Mr. Charles Gibson who has been attending Wye Camp and visiting friends on the Wye river has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gause and son Edgar are the guests of Mrs. R. J. Mailly.

Miss Virginia Lord is spending the week with Philadelphia relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Townsend have returned from a very pleasant sojourn at Rehoboth. They were the guests of Mrs. Townsend's brother, Rev. Alfred Scott.

Miss Ethel L. Mailly who has been the guest of Miss Blanche Price, near Queenstown, Md., returned home Monday.

Miss Velma Moore who has been quite sick is very much better.

Quite a nnmber of men are at work on the causeway. It is being banked up on the sides and will probably be reshelled.

Misses Mary and Lidie Gilch were in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

My. James Egan has a handsome naptha launch which he brought down from Philadelphia on Monday. She was built up on the lakes and shipped to Philadelphia by rail where she was launched at Hill man's Shipyard.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weist died suddenly of heart failur Wednesday morning. Mrs. Weist has suffered from heart trouble for a number of years and was quite sick about a week ago. She was feeling much better, however, and was sitting talking to a neigbor when she fell over dead. There are six children left five sons and one daughter. The funeral services was held at her home Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in St. Paul's M. E. Cemetery.

Mr. Krum and family, of Philadelphia, are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John Heldmyer.

TOWNSEND NOTES.

Miss Mamie Townsend has returned to her home in Philadelphia.

William Bryan has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. James Taylor.

Mrs. Mollie Jacobs and children, of Millington, visited her parents here during the week.

Mrs. Harris, who has been visiting relatives at Clayton and other places, has returned to her home at Mrs. J. S. Lattomus.

Miss Gussie Chandler has returned from a visit to Marydel.

Miss Della Shockley, of Philadelphia, was a guest of her brother, L. B. Shockley, for several days last week.

Miss Lydia Buxson, of Stanton, is a guest of Mrs. I. Pritchard.

Mrs. Margaret Welsh, who has been very ill, is rapidly improving.

Rev. B. F. Taylor, of Golts, preached in the M. E. Church on Sunday morning.

Misses Mollie Gill and Lizzie Disch are visiting friends near Felton.

Winfield Lattomus spent Wednesday and Thursday at Rehoboth.

Miss Reba Loyd, of Wilmington, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Mamie Hess, of this town, has been elected teacher of the McDonough public school.

The shirt factory has been running all summer with a number of operators.

Rev. C. K. Morris spent Monday and Tuesday with his daughter, Mrs. George Watts.

Mr. M. Nicholson, of Camden, N. J., spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Ida Bell, of Potstown, Pa., visited friends here on Tuesday.

Rev. Albert Chandler is visiting friends in and near Chestertown.

WAR ITEMS.

An itemized statement of what it cost to take Santiago as compiled in the New York World, shows the cost to have been $123,000,000 and the loss of soldiers killed and wounded, 1,670.

One month of war has had the effect of teaching the American people more geography than a whole term at school ordinarily does. It has also disterminated a vast amount of nautical technical and tactical information which a highly intelligent population never dreamed of before

President McKinley is making arrangements to send troops and warships to Cuba to preserve order in the island. General Lee regards a garrison of 45,000 men as sufficient. It is said General Fitzhugh Lee will be made military-govenor of the island.

Admiral Sampson, with his fine big battle-ships and two armored cruisers of his fleet, is now on his way to New York, having sailed Monday from Santiago. Admiral Schley, on the cruiser Brooklyn, accompanied the fleet.

The President Monday appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. They are: For Cuba—Major-General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, Major-General M. C. Butler. For Porto Rico—Major General John R. Brooke, Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier-General William W. Gordon.

So accurate is the range finder used on American ships that in a recent test with two shots the projectiles fell within 30 yards of each other at a distance of 12 miles. Both would have hit the hull of a ship further than the unaided eye could reach.

Captain Carter, the army engineer officer who is alleged to have defrauded the government out of several million dollars while in charge of river and harbor improvements, will suffer a punishment more severe than was ever imposed on any officer tried in this county on court-martial charges. Carter has been found guilty and sentenced by the court to dismissal from the army, imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of between ten and twenty years and to forfeit all pay. In addition to all these penalties is an additional one, which provides that the article of war shall apply to his case, and Carter shall become an outcast so far as his personal relations with any member of the army is concerned. Any officer speaking to or addressing Carter will be accused and tried for scandalous conduct. The findings of the court are still before the Secretary of War for action, and by him will be forwarded to the President.

Estrada Palma and other representatives of the Cuban Junta have been in conference in Washington relative to the best course for the insurgents in Cupa to pursue. In view of the fact that this Government could not compensate them, Mr. Palma was told that the best thing the Cubans could do was to advise the men in arms to disband, retire to their homes and engage in peaceful pursuits. That the members of the Cuban Junta recognized that this is the only thing to do is seen in the fact that emissaries have already been dispatched to Cuba with a view of carrying out the desire of the United States Government.

KENT COUNTY.

An accident happened at the home of a Mrs. Berry near Woodside Sunday night. Mrs. Berry had gone to a camp meeting in progress near her home, and sent her infant child, aged 6 months, with three others, to prepare for bed. After the oldst one had put the three children to bed she attempted to blow out the lamp, which exploded and set the house on fire. She succeeded in saving two, but the baby was burned to a crisp and the house and contents destroyed.

Joseph E. Holland has been elected a director of the First National Bank of Milford·

From 200 to 400 baskets of peaches are being shipped from Harrington daily. The average price is $1 per basket.

James Porter, of near Harrington, was aroused last Saturday night at a late hour and when he went to the door a blanket was thrown over his head by robbers who bound him and ransacked the house. Only $3 was secured. About ten years ago Mr. Porter was robbed of $2000.

Joshua D. Hill, aged 47 years, a member of the Levy Court of Kent county, died Sunday, at his home in Milford. Mr. Hill was elected a member of the Levy Court in 1894. He was a member of Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., at Milford.

William Simmons, the young son of Robert Simmons, who enlisted in the First Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, and was made a member of the band, was taken to his home at Dover last Saturday night on a stretcher, being seriously ill with typhoid fever.

S. S. Pennewill of Greenwood fell a few days ago and broke one of the small bones in his wrist, besides receiving many small bruise.

Very Bad Case

Catarrh of the Throat Causes Much Suffering

Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects a Complete Cure—Better Every Way.

"My disease was catarrh of the throat and it was a very bad case. I did everything for it that I was told but it grew worse. I suffered more than any one on earth can know. For 11 months there was not a day or night that my throat was not sore. I could not eat anything but soft boiled eggs or something of that kind that I could easily swallow. My brother's wife persuaded me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it had helped her. I felt the effects of the medicine after taking three doses. I kept on taking it and in a short time the soreness disappeared and I could eat anything I wished. I am now feeling very much better and people remark how much better I look." MRS. E. S. HEARN, Parsonsburg, Maryland.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FOR CORONER,

JOHN T. SPRING

Of Wilmington Hundred.

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. july2-tf

FOR SHERIFF,

EMMIT F. STIDHAM,

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. apl9tf

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS Of New Castle County.

G. W. W. Naudain

Of St. Georges Hundred.

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. july2-1

Wm. B. Sharp & Co

FOURTH and MARKET STS.

Wilmington, Del.

Wash Goods.

Saturday will see the last of our Wash Goods for the season of 1898. There's still some good picking in the 12½ and 15c Lawns and Organdies —the 15 and 18c Ginghams and Madras and the 12½c yard wide Percale. All of these goods will be sold on Saturday for 6¼ per yard.

Organdies.

the 25c grade, fine imported quality for 10c per yard.

Dimity.

Our 25c grade Dimity will be closed out for 12½c per yard

Embroideries.

The selling of a large qunity of Embroideries the last season has left us many remnants. They are all measured and marked for a quick disposal on Saturday at half the regular prices.

Table Linens.

All pure linen German Damask Table Cloths—hemstitched all around and in very handsome patterns—special prices for Saturday will be

$1,38 for size 69x62 inches.
$1.85 for size 86x62 inches.
$2,20 for size 104x62 inches.

Muslins for Saturday

One yard wide Hill bleached, at 5½c.
One yard wide sheeting, brown. at 4c.
Indigo Blue Prints at 4c.

Handkerchiefs

An odd lot Ladies' Linen Hemstitched and Embroidered 17c from 25c Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, trimmed with lace and footing 50c ones for 25c and $1 ones for 50c.

Belts.

Colored Leather Belts, 25c ones for 10c and 50c ones for 25c.

Carpets

Our Fall Carpets are here in the newest and most beautiful designs. We have decided to close out last season's patterns at much reduced prices. Some of them might suit you as well as the new patterns.

$2.00 Wiltons for $1.
$1,25 Axminsters for 85c.
$1.00 Velvets for 75c.
$1.35 Body Brussels for 95c.
85c. Tapestry Brussels for 60c.
75c. Tapestrp Brussels for 59c.
65c. Tapestry Brussels sor 40c.

Remnants and short lengths at even lower prices, Bring your room measures.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL.
June 1st, 1898.

Upon the application of William R, Reynolds' Administrator cum testamento annexo of John A. Reynolds late of St. Georges Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of gradting of Letters of Administration upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months,

SEAL

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register aforesaid at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written

CALVIN W. CROSSAN, register,

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned, on the first day of June A. D. 1898, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the said administrator, on or before the first day of June 1899,

The Reason We Can Work So Cheap

Is because we have our own Factory and do not have to pay anyone a commission for doing work.

All work pressed and finished for the following PRICES:

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

CLEANED

Suits French Dye Cleaned	$1 50
Suits Scoured	1 00
Pants Dry Cleaned	50
Pants Scoured	35
Overcoats Dry Cleaned	1 00
Overcoats Scoured	75

DYED

Suits Dyed	$1 50
Pants Dyed	50
Vests Dyed	25
Overcoats Dyed	1 00

Ladies' Clothing Cleaned and Dyed at Reasonable Prices.

Suits Altered and Repaired. Velvet Collars put on Overcoats. Coats and Vests Relined, New Binding on Coats and Vests and new Buttons put on all Clothing. The Hartford Dyeing and Scouring Works will Crease and Press Pants free of charge, once a week, for all gentlemen who patronize them with their work.

☞*Goods sent by Express will be promptly done and delivered in four days.*

HARTFORD

Dying and Scouring Works,

210 West Seventh Street, between Orange and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Managed by W. M. BROOKS.

MAJOR A. SMITH,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Diamond State Restaurant,

Has Removed from

NOS. 7 AND 9 FRENCH STREET TO

No. 122 Market St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

☞**Meals at All Hours.**

Roast Dinners and Poultry—the Best in the City.

J. C. BAKER.

Florist and Decorator,

Phone 66, Lock Box 126,

DOVER - - DELAWARE.

Choice Cut Flowers, Floral Designs and Wedding Decorations

Furnished at short notice.

☞Mail and telephone orders promptly attended to. feb.12 1y

Delaware College,

Newark, Del.

The Fall term begins

Tuesday, Sep. 13th, 1898.

Entrance examinations will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, September 13th and 14th. Classes will be organized Thursday, September 15th. All departments fully equipped for their work.

For catalogues and other information write to

DR. GEO. A. HARTER, President.

WE are now open for the fall and winter season.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for

Live & Dressed Poultry

Game, Eggs and Squabs.

Every day in the week. Also Fruit and Produce bought or handled on commission.

GREEN BROS.,

ODESSA, - DELAWARE.

J. B. FOARD

GRAIN

Commission Merchant,

MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

....GRAIN....

By Railroad and Boat upon orders from E. L Rogers & Co.,

☞OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE☜

Opposite the Depot.

MIDDLETOWN DEL

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

FARMERS.

Delaware College

Offers a Winter Course of instruction in topics pertaining to Agriculture and Horticulture, beginning Tuesday, January 4th. Tuition Free. Circulars describing the Course sent free to every one applying to

GEO. A. HARTER, President or W. H. BISHOP, Professor of Agricural, Newark, Del.

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

GEO. L. JONES,

700 Delaware Avenue.

Wilmington, - Del.

Designer and Manufacturer of

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MEMORIALS,

—IN—

MARBLE and GRANITE

We aim to, and do, give you the best and most original designs, independent of all other dealers, as it costs no more to have the latest and best designs, which is greatly to your interest. Estimates furnished on application and visits made to the country upon notification.

GEO. L. JONES,

Wilmington, - Delaware

FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE OR LIGHENING?

not, if you will apply to one of the Ag'ts of the

...Kent County...

Mutual Insurance Co.,

You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates

This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy

Wm. ENNEY, Sec'y

D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend. G. B. MONEY, Delaware City.

Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company,

519 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

CAPITAL (full paid), $500,000
Surplus, - - - - $100,000

Authorize to Act as

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER, REGISTRAR AND AGENT.

Transacts a

GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS

Allows Interest on Deposit

Loans Money on Mortgages and Other Good Securities.

Attends to the

Management of Real Estate and to the Collection and Remittance of Rents. Interest on Securities and Dividends Stocks.

Rents Boxes

In its New Burglar and Fire-proof Vaults, Makes ample provision in its Store Room and Vaults for the safe keeping of Securities and Valuable packages placed in its custody.

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BENJ. NIELDS, President. JAS. S. CLARKSON, Treas. & Sec.

WM. R. BRINCKLE, Vice-Pres. JOHN S. ROSSELL, Trust Officer

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Dr.

Lumber... and Coal

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds

INCLUDING

Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—

(Several Grades)

Roofing Lath, Plastering Laths and Pickets.

MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!

Painting the Best Manufactures.

BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL

...LIME...

DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE,

BEST VEINS OF

HARD AND SOFT COAL.

FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President, J. F. McWhorter; Secretary, J. A. Suydam; Charles H. Howell; George G. Rowe; Wm. R. Cochran.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W. Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock.

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, AUG. 20, 1898

Our Woman's ....Column

It is a rare thing to see an English woman walk gracefully, especially in the street. This may be due perhaps to the fact that the English girl is accustomed in her childhood to long country walks over rough and often muddy ground, and so learns to swing along at a steady stride more with the view of covering distance anyhow than of studying how to walk. In England a girl is seldom, if ever, taught how to walk. She may be taught to dance, to ride, to run and to swim, but walking being considered by her parents a natural movement, she is allowed to perform it as she pleases. And to be natural is not always to be graceful,

The Englishwoman either strides with a long, swinging gait as though keeping pace with a brother, or she walks in little mincing steps; she is apt in the first case to let her arms help her along as well as her feet; she swings these backward and forward like pendulums. Some walk with the entire body in active motion, others roll and lurch in a fashion most uncomfortable to any one who happens to be their companion. Then, again, there are a great many who walk with their heads poked forward as though to lead the way. Now, in walking, though there certainly should be no stiffness or deadness, there should be but little motion. The body and head should be erect, the knees straight and the tread firm and elastic, and straight. It is the putting of one foot directly in front instead of to the side of the other that produces the ugly lurching movement, and the still uglier shaking of the hips in walking.

The prettiest and quietest walk is that obtained by slightly poising the front, then placing its ball on the ground, resting on it for the fraction of a second, and lightly and almost imperceptibly raising the body on it toward the toe before following with the other foot. This may sound a slow and complicated movement—in reality a very little practice will soon teach it, and one may walk as fast as one pleases as soon as one has acquired the art. It may be remarked, in passing, that if one always remembered to keep the toes slightly pointed, either in walking or when sitting, the instep of even the flattest foot would gradually grow arched. The boot always indicates the tread of the wearer. If is often trodden down unevenly on one side, showing that the foot turns over too much on the outside or inside. It sometimes points upward at the toe, the sign of a flat floot it is only when the greatest sign of wear is to be found in the sole of the ball of the foot that one may conclude its wearer walks well.

LEAK IN THE GARDEN HOSE.

A man out on East Madison avenue has a lawn that he takes great delight in. Every night he gets out the hose and sprinkles it nicely, and his wife says he would rather miss a pleasant social engagement than to forego this delightful operation.

Of course, with frequent usage the hose is wearing out, and the owner finds a good deal of his time taken up in repairing it. He is an adept at the work, however, and where he once mends it there is no further trouble. But it will, at unexpected moment, break out in fresh places.

He was sprinkling away as usual the other evening when a lady neighbor, daintily attired in white, came by. She stopped to chat with him and stood just above the hose where it crossed the sidewalk. Suddenly he noticed that the flow of water was considerably diminished.

"Busted again!" he mentally ejaculated, as he looked back along the line. But there was no break in sight.

As he turned again to the nozzle he noticed that the lady slightly shivered and that the remark she was making ended in a confused stammer.

With admirable presence of mind the sprinkler hastily stepped back and turned off the flow.

"I guess that'll do for this evening," he nonchalantly said.

"And I think I hear George calling me," remarked the lady.

She hastily tripped away, and when she had disappeared on her porch the man whistled. Then he turned on the water again, and lo! just where the lady had stood a half inch stream from a fresh break leaped into the air! The man whistled again as he turned off the water. "Funny she didn't jump," he muttered. "Casabianca isn't in it compared to her. But, thunder! she needn't have been so deuced shy about it."

TILTING HATS AND THE NEW WALK.

Unusually reasons can be found for every new fashion, and the cause of the dropping forward of the head and the lowering of the eyes in connection with the "1898 walk" is assigned to the tilting of many of the walking hats of the day over the forehead. All last winter the well dressed, modish girl threw her head back, her shoulders were erect, and she took long, bold steps. It followed, naturally, that she looked straight ahead. But the coming in of the tilting hats, pulled still further over the face by veils, has made this attitude quite out of the question and brought about a completely new fashion of street demeanor. Once arrayed in one of the new hats, the girl that would be in style must tip her head forward instead of throwing it back. Long steps, it may be seen at once, do not go well with this pose.

Men, women and children who are troubled, with sores, humors, pimples, ect., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla,

Comb That Hobson Used.

Hobson, of Merrimac fame, spent one night on his trip at Long Beach, and while he was there he went in bathing. A couple of days afterward another man was there for a few hours, and he, too, took a dip in the briny. After he was dressed he went to a small boy who was in attendance at the bathing houses and asked if there was a comb anywhere he could borrow for a few minutes. The boy gazed at him a moment before answering.

"Well, I guess," he said, only you'll have to cough up ten for der use of it."

"Say, know why? Well say, th' other day der was a dead swell guy from der navy down here. His name was Hobson. Maybe you've heard tell of him. Well, you'd ough ter have seen him here. Say, people liked ter dropped dead about him. His job lots couldn't move but what der whole push was after him. He didn't look much either. But they froze to him. Gee, but he was a dead swell guy, and its straight I'm givin' it to yer. Well, der mug went bathin', and when he come out he didn't have no comb, and he come ter me jus' like you have and asked could I let him have one. So I did, and he used it and gave it back to me without no trouble at all, and then when I sees what a circus dey was makin' about him I sees how I could do 'em. So now when any guy wants a comb I'd let out der one what Hobson fixed his hair wid after he come out, and it costs ten ter use it. Want it?"

He produced a cheap, small, white celluloid comb, and the visitor used it under the owner's watchful eyes. Then he "coughed" up the ten, and the boy pocketed that and locked up the comb. He finds it what he calls a "cinch."

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severes tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly. and could not sleep She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Litz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Dr. H. Vaughan's. Drug Store. Regular size 50c and 1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Jamie Passed All Right.

Jamie has a big sister, a blooming, bounding destroyer of hearts, and the principal of Jamie's school used to call on her. He came one evening, just before the close of the last term, and wore rubber overshoes. He always was afraid of catching cold. He left these shoe protectors in the hall. Jamie, by no means sure of passing from seventh into eighth grade, was conning his geography—from necessity, not choice, and he saw those goloshes.

So he got the tack hammer and two tacks and nailed through the rubber soles into the floor. When Mr. Principal departed an hour later Jamie was watching him. Mr. Principal, still smiling on the big sister, inserted his feet in his rubbers - and then he braided himself up in the most amazing fall that ever an educated man accomplished. The big girl picked him up and extracted him from his stationer footwear, but she was shaking with laughter.

Next day Jamie, sweet seraph, drifted past the principal's desk with a look of angelic innocence on his chubby face.

He paused a moment.

"Who called you?" asked the petulant principal.

The kids called me. They called me 'rubbers!' Say, Mr. Soandso, do I pass?"

And the eyes of the two met for one tense moment. Then the principal surrendered.

"Yes—you pass!" he snapped.

If he had said "no" he would have dodged to the end of his days every time he heard a boy cry "rubbers."

And Jamie was honest about it. He told no one—not even when his big sister paddled him.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive remedy now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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A Life Full Of Risks.

"One of the unluckist fellows I ever knew in the Civil war, that survived his army experience", tells a grimn old veteteran, was a man named Horton, from Plainfield, Ct. At the breaking out of the unpleasantness he enlisted in the navy and was wrecked at the Bahamas. Shortly after that he uundertook to rnn a prize into port, but was himself run in by the enemy and brougat by in Libby."

"That was hard luck."

"That's only a beginning of my story. When Horton was exchanged he was on the ship that was to tow the Monitor to Charleston. The vessel went down, you will remember, and while he was attempting ro rescue some of the crew he drifted off into the gulf and was not picked up until the next day. He came through all right, but afterwards, while he was firing a salute at San Domingo, both of his arms were blown off by the explosion of a gun. Strange to relate he was again a hale, hearty man when his wounds healed."

"Wouderful. But I suppose that was the last risk he ever took."

"No, sir; the durned chump went and got married."

The Wiser Way.

"How fresh and rosy you look, Nora" exclaimed, Isabel, who had just returned from the beach, and was greeting her friend "Yes dear," replied Nora, "I am feeling splendidly, and mamma says I have an alarming appettie."

"Where in the world have you been since I saw you?"

"I have remained at home," replied Nora, "and have worked hard every day. But I have been taking that wonderful medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done me, oh, so much good. You see I always like to feel well when I go away, and I leave for the mountains next week."

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The Dead Bismarck

[CONTINUED.]

"I am more lonely in the midst of great Paris than you, wife, are at Reinfeld, and sit here like a rat in an empty house, my only amusement to send away the cook for cheating me in the accounts."

He thought Eugenie a beautiful woman:

"My conscience, dear, reproves me for seeing so much that is lovely without you." He walked on the sands at Biarritz with Napoleon III, whom he was in eight years to hold a ruined prisoner of war.

In 1862 a cabinet crisis came in Berlin, and Bismarck at 47 was summoned there from the Pyrenees to be the head of the government. He was called The Hotspur of the Junker party. Said the democrats again: "Bismarck! That is the coup d'etat!"

In the midst of his life of commotion at Berlin he wrote to his wife:

"Such good black pudding I never ate, and seldom such good liver. May your slaughtering be blessed!"

He worked in the government from 8 o'clock to 10 p. m. and said: "But health and sound sleep—tremendous thirst. How I love to be lazy and how I have to work!"

His unscrupulous yet sincere character now came fully out. He ruled without law, but for the glory and ultimate security of Prussia.

"The frontiers of Prussia," he growled, "are not favorable to a good state constitution. The great questions of the day are not to be decided by speeches and majorities, but by blood and iron."

A soldier himself, his moral courage was extraordinary in Europe. He was the Tecumseh Sherman of that side of the water, and the year was that of Vicksburg.

He had a budgetless government. He went specially to Paris to take leave of Napoleon in August, 1862, at St. Cloud.

"Our relations to Austria," he declared bluntly, "must unavoidably change for the better or the worse." "That Bismarck drags us by the halter," said the Viennese at the Danish war. Austria went to Denmark to watch Prussia and recover prestige from her defeats in Italy.

In 1864 the Prussian flag waved on the Danish ramparts at Duppel, and Bismarck was there with King William. The emperor at Vienna gave him the order of St. Stephen and said, "Ah, if I had but him!"

The Danish war was an experiment on the newly reorganized army and the needle gun. In 1868 Bismarck was made a Prussian count. He had an intrigue with a celebrated opera singer, it was believed, and their pictures were photographed together like old Dumas and Ada Mencken.

He was so disgusted in 1863 that he said: "I wish that some intrigue would necessitate another ministry, so that I might honorably turn my back upon this liver of ink. The restlessness of this existence is unbearable. I regard every one as a benefactor who seeks to bring about my fall."

The French populace was even then clamoring for war.

Sept. 20, 1866, as new major general, Bismarck rode into Berlin with the victorious army. He wore a white uniform, orange sash, yellow collar and helmet, and was in such bodily pain he could hardly keep the saddle. For a good while he was very ill in the country.

The writer of this paper was in Berlin in July or August, 1866, and noted the complete conquest of the Prussian republicans and Liberals by Bismarck's armed policy. Men like Dr. Jacobi, whom I visited, gave up the competition with such a lion as Bismarck.

And yet, it seems, he never was an actor and said new, natural, offhand things, but without much style. In June, 1867, he was in Paris with his king and soon after became chancellor of the North German confederation. In 1868 he seemed to be a total wreck from overwork. His horse next fell upon him. He lived in those great years in a 1-story house in Berlin with 12 windows in front. He drank red Bordeaux wine. He bought estates near his wife's at Varzin. By the great year in his fortunes of 1866 Bismarck was sick, rheumatic, undermined.

The 7th of May as he was walking from the king's palace he heard two shots fired behind him, and one of them grazed his side. He grappled the assassin by the throat, who fired another shot that glanced from Bismarck's shoulder. Changing the revolver to the left hand, the assassin fired again twice, one shot burning his coat, another bending his rib and making him for an instant sick. He handed the criminal over to the soldiery, and this person, a social democrat, committed suicide.

The city turned out in his praise. The king and princes went to his house. He was compelled for the first time in his life to speak from his window. Austria wanted to kill him.

In five weeks the Prussian columns were moving. June 29 the news of victory arrived. All were singing Luther's hymn. Lightning broke over Bismarck's head, and he shouted, "The heavens fire a salute!"

July 3 was fought Sadowa or Koenigsgratz. Major Bismarck, long under fire, was the first to discover the crown prince coming. "Those are not plow furrows," he cried; "they are marching lines." To his wife he wrote from the field:

"If we do not become extravagant in our demands and do not imagine that we have captured the world, we shall obtain a place worth the having. At Koenigsgratz I rode the tall roan. He was 13 hours in the saddle without fodder. My bed was on the road with a carriage cushion."

He made peace to save his army from pest in Hungary. He and the king stopped in the castle of Nicolsburg, where Napoleon resided after Austerlitz. He was 51 years old and had been in politics nearly 20 years. Aug. 4 he was back in Berlin, the greatest man in Europe. To the French minister he said: "Friendship, a lasting friendship, with France! They will, I hope, represent the dualism of intelligence and progress."

Unable to get the army appropriations from the lower house, he closed the chambers, saying the thing would rule himself. Four sessions of parliament he treated in this way, ruling without other than feudal law. He awoke, however, the German student and patriotic feeling against the Danes and beat them by the help of Austria and other parts of Germany, and then suddenly turned upon Austria and drove her out of the German empire and extended Prussia to include Hanover, Hesse and finally several other states.

With a great army and the nation appeased he met the French and dictated the hard terms of peace to them.

He could not succeed in his long conflict with the Catholics and the pope. In 1879 he introduced a German protective tariff.

In 1884 he began German colonies.

In 1885 he was 70 years old and almost supreme.

In 1888 he demanded 700,000 men to be added to the army.

As just before the Austrian war Ferdinand Cohen tried to kill Bismarck, so in 1874 a Catholic tinsmith attacked him at Kissingen.

Statesmen in Europe are judged by the extension of their country they brought about. In this view Bismarck altered the map of Europe more than any man since Napoleon, and his changes have the consent of the governed.

In 1866 he accomplished the final unity of Italy by his aid, cast Austria out of Germany and took all Germany besides into a Prussian empire.

In 1870 the French, cast into the shade by the magnitude of Prussia's wars and annexations, made an issue with Bismarck insolently on the small matter of Spain offering her vacant crown to a prince of the family of Hohenzollerns. The consequences were heavy. France lost the fine provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, with cities like Metz, Mulhausen and Strasburg.

The Germany remade by Bismarck has 47,000,000 people. Out of about 1,160,000 annual emigrants from this empire 1,116,000 come to the United States. The cities have enormously grown, Berlin near 1,500,000 and 23 cities above 100,000. The army costs near $100,000,000 a year and is always near 500,000 men strong. Alsace-Lorraine added near 1,600,000 to the population.

Bismarck's unflinching soul took the field and made the terrible demands on France which, but for the gifted nature of the people and their soil and system, would have ruined her. He placed the kaiser's crown and name upon his king at Versailles, a scene not matched by any in Napoleon's career.

This Bismarck did not probably contemplate. France owed her humiliation to the desire for annexation whenever she found any neighbor making any. In taking Savoy and Nice from Italy she lost Alsace-Lorraine.

After these great acts of Bismarck he fell upon the residue of days. He assisted to curb Russia and established an alliance with Italy and Austria, but his aged sovereign dying in 1888 he undertook to superintend the country and control the reign of Frederick, who died in about three months.

Frederick's son, a half Englishman, came into power in 1888 and soon showed the possession of some such traits as George III. Bismarck was displaced and could not brook the humiliation. He antagonized Chancellor Caprivi's ministry, and from being the pink of the Bourbon royalists became the prompter of the agrarians. His bent for politics and power had grown to be a second nature. He became more approachable, more democratic, but not the less proud, persistent and inexorable. At 78 he was as busy in German politics as at 36.

If he had any model, it was in the combination of Cavour and Garibaldi, the secret mover and the sword. More probably his model was Frederick the Great, the aggressive soul and sword of Prussia a century before. Disraeli was a merchant statesman compared to Bismarck. He was more like Gortchakof of Russia, her extending spirit, and in some respects is more like Cromwell than any statesman the continent has shown.

Bismarck belongs to the highest order of aggressive politicians, like Ferdinand of Spain, Richelieu, Gustavus Adolphus, Peter the Great, William of Orange, Napoleon. We must pass from among ministers to class him truly and compare him with kings.

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Time Table.

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DELAWARE DVISION

On and after May 30th 1898, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	Mail P M	
Philadelphia	‡7 25	‖10 20	‖2 02	‖3 46	‖5 56	‖11 10
Baltimore	6 25	9 00	‖2 05	3 00	4 20	7 52
Wilmington	8 13	11 04	2 51	4 37	6 08	11 56
Farnhurst	‖8 22		‖3 00		‖7 07	
New Castle	8 27	‖11 21	3 05	4 39	7 12	
State Road	‖8 33		‖3 10		7 16	
Bear	‖8 38		‖3 15	‖4 49	7 21	
Porter	8 45		‖3 20	4 52	7 27	
Kirkwood	8 50		‖3 25		7 32	
Mt. Pleasant	8 59		‖3 34		7 40	
Armstrong	‖9 03				7 44	
Middletown	9 08	11 50	3 43	5 18	7 50	12 39
Townsend	9 17		3 52	5 28	7 58	
Blackbird	‖9 22		‖3 58		8 03	
Gr'n Spring	‖9 27		‖4 07		‖8 08	
Clayton	9 33	12 07	4 13	5 42	8 15	12 57
Smyrna...LV	9 23	11 57	4 02	5 20	8 03	
Brenford	‖9 38		‖4 18		‖8 18	
Cheswold	‖9 43		‖4 23		‖8 23	
Dupont			‖4 36			
Dover	9 58	12 23	4 32	5 59	8 34	1 16
Wyoming	10 05	‖12 29	4 39	6 05	8 40	a 1 24
Woodside	‖10 11			‖6 11	‖8 47	
Viola	‖10 15			‖6 15	‖8 51	
Felton	10 20	‖12 40		6 20	8 56	a 1 38
Harrington	10 34	12 53		6 33	9 47	1 50
Farmington	‖10 42	a 1 00		‖6 41	‖9 15	
Greenwood	‖10 50	‖1 08		‖6 49	‖9 23	
Bridgeville	10 58	‖1 16		6 58	9 31	a 2 1
Cannons	‖11 03			‖7 01	‖9 36	
Seaford	11 13	1 27		7 10	9 45	2 26
Laurel	11 23	‖1 37		7 19	9 55	a 2 38
Delmar	11 33	1 46		7 29	10 05	2 50
	a m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL P. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M
Delmar	11 08		‖7 00	‖8 00	‖2 15	3 30
Laurel	‖11 21		7 11	8 10	2 25	3 41
Seaford	1 34		7 23	8 24	2 35	3 56
Cannons			‖7 31	‖8 31		‖4 04
Bridgeville	‖1 48		7 37	‖8 37	‖2 46	4 11
Greenwood			‖7 45	‖8 45	‖2 54	‖4 19
Farmington			‖7 53	‖8 53		‖4 27
Harrington	2 22		8 05	9 06	3 08	4 40
Felton	‖2 33		8 14	9 16	3 18	4 49
Viola			‖8 18	‖9 20		‖4 53
Woodside			‖8 22	‖9 24		‖4 57
Wyoming	p 2 46	‖6 57	‖8 29	9 31	‖3 30	5 05
Dover	2 52	7 03	8 35	9 38	3 36	5 11
Dupont		‖7 08				
Cheswold		‖7 13		‖9 48		‖5 0
Brenford		‖7 18		‖9 53		‖5 25
Smyrna...LV		7 14	8 42	9 49	3 44	5 21
Clayton	3 09	7 24	8 53	9 59	3 54	5 30
Gr'n Spring		‖7 28				‖5 37
Blackbird		‖7 34		‖10 08		‖5 43
Townsend		7 39	9 06	10 13	4 07	5 50
Middletown	3 30	7 50	9 15	10 23	4 16	5 58
Armstrong		‖7 54				‖6 02
Mt. Pleasant		7 58		‖10 32		6 06
Kirkwood		8 03		10 40		6 16
Porter		8 15	9 34	10 46	4 34	6 22
Bear		‖8 20		‖10 51		6 27
State Road		‖8 25		‖10 56		6 32
New Castle		8 31	9 46	11 02	‖4 47	6 37
Farnhurst		‖8 36	‖9 50	‖11 07		‖6 42
Wilmington	4 15	8 45	9 58	11 17	4 59	6 50
Baltimore	6 19	10 37	11 15	12 35	6 55	8 40
Philadelphia	5 10	9 32	10 46	12 06	5 43	7 38
	a m.	a m.	a m.	p m.	p m.	p m

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"t" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

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